Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 16, 1844.

Annexation.

This important subject is ably and logically handled by Mr. Giddings, in his debate with Mr. King. We cannot see how any person opposed to the extension of Slavery, after reading Mr. Giddings' argument, can refuse to vote for Mr. Clay, as the only efficient means they can use to prevent so great a calamity. Mr. Webster, in his late speech at Springfield, Mass., remarks, "the election of Mr. Polk is the Annexation of Texas," and yet there are men who will refuse to use the only means placed in their power to prevent this result, although they would esteem such an event as most deplorable.

We are glad to perceive that a portion of the Locofoco party in the State of New York manfully oppose the annexation issue The New York Evening Post, the ablest Locofoco paper in the country, says of Annexation, and its Southern Locofoco supporters:

"The annexation of Texas with them means nothing more than the *extension and perpetuation of slavery at the risk of war, and with war if it cannot be got without* It is the pure Southern Upshur-Tyler scheme. It is the pill without the gilding—the dose without the sugar."

Upon this ground Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Wright, Mr. Benton and other prominent men of the party have declared their irreconcilable hostility to the Texas scheme. "Is it to be supposed," says the paper we have quoted, "that these gentlemen are all to come to the right-about-face, because a few men in Baltimore see fit to pass a resolution in regard to which they received no mandate from the people? If the democratic party has such ability to 'jump about and turn about,' as they would imply, 'not Mr. Polk, but Jim Crow, should have been our candidate."

We have great hopes that enough of the honest, sober-thinking in the Locofoco party, will become, before the election, sufficiently enlightened to see the *pit*, dug by the Southern free-traders and slave-holders, for the prosperity and happiness and peace of the country. If this is the case, Polk will not get a single state, except South Carolina, which is wedded to her idols.

☞ The Locofoco camp is at present in a complete fever of excitement. The death of Mr. Muhlenberg, appears to afford great satisfaction to the majority of the party in this region, who are warm Shunk men, but they cannot disguise the anxiety they feel for fear that their favorite will be again cheated out of the nomination.—They dread the influence and power of Gov. Porter and his Kickapoo supporters, and they now denounce him as unmeasureably, as they formerly supported him. It is thought by the knowing ones among them, that if the old convention is called together, Mr. Shunk's nomination will be certain, but if a new convention is called, war and confusion will be the consequence. Well, let them fix it to suit themselves. "Old Mississinewa" will be the next Governor.

LOCOFOCO MALICE.—The Whigs of Ross township had made preparations for raising an Ashland flag-staff at Perrysville, and had prepared their pole, when, on Tuesday night last, it was cut to pieces by members of the Locofoco party—whose principles are like their deeds: they love darkness. The Whigs of Ross are completely aroused by this despicable outrage, and have prepared another pole which will be raised to-day.

☞ By an article in yesterday's Post, we observe that the Committees appointed on behalf of the Whig and Locofocos parties of this County, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a discussion on the stump, of their respective principles, have not succeeded in coming to any definite agreement

The Post, *with its usual ingenuousness* seeks to convey the impression that the responsibility and the odium of the failure rests with the members of the Whig Committee.

The negociation of the Committees, it appears, was conducted in writing, and in the absence of any publication on the part of the Whig Committee, we call upon the Post to publish the entire correspondence between the two committees, in order that its readers and the public may know to whom the responsibility of the failure belongs, and which Committee acted the part of "artful dodgers" in the transaction.

MR. GIDDINGS AND MR. KING.

From the Western Reserve Chronicle.

DEBATE

At Bloomfield, between the Hon J. R. Giddings and Judge King, on the position of the former in the support of Mr. Clay to the Presidency

Some time since Mr. Giddings was requested by some members of the liberty party to meet Judge King, their candidate for governor, and discuss the position which he occupied as an advocate of Mr Clay's election to the presidency. He consented, and accordingly the discussion took place at Bloomfield, in this county, on the 23d and 24th days of July, occupying the whole time for both days.

The talent and reputation of the speakers called out a large audience, although the busy season of the year was unfavorable, and prevented many, no doubt, from attending.

The debate was able upon both sides, both the disputants urging their positions with great zeal, and at times with much eloquence. Owing to the refusal of Judge King to confine himself to the propositions which Mr. Giddings had laid down as the basis of his position, which he had been invited to discuss, the debate was more irregular and unmethodical on his part, than would have been desirable by the audience. On the part of Mr. Giddings, strict method, order and arrangement was maintained, and he proceeded regularly with his propositions to the end, not suffering himself to be diverted from his course by any attack or stratagem of his opponent.

Judge King directed the principal force of his argument against the positions and principles of Mr. Clay, the past course of the Whig party, and the aggressions of the slave power.

We hazard nothing in saying that the discussion was as able as any which has ever taken place between the Whig and liberty parties, and while we might be considered partial in saying (what we think) that the liberty party organization was shown to be worse than useless in the present important stage of events, still we venture to assert that no one who impartially listened to the discussion throughout, would be willing to deny that Mr. Giddings ably and triumphantly maintained his several propositions, while Judge King utterly failed in showing that duty, patriotism philanthropy required the liberty organization for the purpose of maintaining the rights of the north, or preventing the extension of slavery.

We cannot pretend to give any thing like a regular connected synopsis of the arguments of either Mr. Giddings or Judge King, but can only sketch a few of the leading positions of each, which were laid down during the discussion.

Mr. Giddings proceeded to say that after the anti-slavery enterprize was started, he was elected to congress, and when he took his seat in that body, he found himself in connexion with a different class of men than at home, and necessitated to support anti-slavery measures by different means and against far different influences than before. He early found the necessity of placing himself in a position which should be strong and impregnable, both against the slave holders of the south and dough-faces of the north.

In the investigation of the subject he had proceeded cautiously and slowly. He had consecrated his energies to the task, and viewed the subject in all its aspects, both moral and political. His position had been very different from that of the liberty men at home, who had only to look ahead, having no responsibility. He had to look around on either side, forward and backwards.

He came to the conclusion that the constitutional question was the great question. The alarming encroachments of the slave power upon the constitutional rights of the north, being a subject within the control and remedial power of Congress, should be the main point of attack. It accordingly received his most careful and assiduous attention. In the examination of this subject he laid down the proposition, that while the southern states in which slavery existed had the right to hold their slaves free from the interference of the federal government, the free states had the equal right to be free from all the expense and guilt of slavery. That Congress had no power to legislate in favor of slavery, to tax the people of the north for its maintainance, or the slave-trade.

This position he had taken and always maintained, on the floor of Congress and at home, in speeches, letters and reports. The great defect in the antislavery enterprise had been, in not coming up to the definite line of the constitution. He had endeavored to draw that line, and confine slavery within its constitutional limits, cut off the resources which it had drawn by the protection of the federal government, and the supplies which had been given it by the legislation of Congress. Slavery would then die, it could not exist without this support. This was a definite and constitutional point of attack. The efforts against slavery previous to this had been indefinite and undefined. He had endeavored to lead public sentiment to this ground.

Since the last census which had shown the great contrast between the prosperity of the free and slave holding states, and the waning power of the slave interest, it had become the great question with the south how to strengthen their power.—They saw that the great questions of tariff internal improvements, and harbor interests would be supported whether they countenanced them or not.—Their "natural allies," the locofocos, could not be made so surely and universally to work in the service of their masters as heretofore.

The annexation of Texas to the union offered to the slave power the only hope of maintaining that balance in the Senate which had before existed, and which would soon be over balanced by the admission of Iowa and Wisconsin as states into the union. It would also recruit the wasted energies and prosperity of the slave breeding states, by opening a new and profitable market for their slaves, abolish a rival cotton growing interest by amalgamating it with our own.

To this question of annexation then the slave-holding power had bent all their energies, with the zeal of desperation. They had seduced John Tyler to these interests—but failing to effect the ratification of his treaty, they had fallen back upon their old allies, the locofocos, and now sought their aid. The nomination of Martin Van Buren was sealed the moment his anti-Texas letter was given to the world. James K. Polk, an out and out Texas and slavery man, had, by the dictation of the slaveholding power received the nomination, and the issue was now presented to the American people—Polk and Texas vs. Clay and the Union.

Mr Giddings then laid down the following propositions as constituting the basis of his position, and requested Judge King to designate those with which he disagreed.

1. That the nomination of Mr. Polk as the candidate of the democratic party for president, was effected, and his election is now urged upon the American people, as the means of annexing Texas to the United States.

2. That the policy of annexing Texas to this union originated in, and is now urged upon the people of the United States for the purpose of perpetuating the institution of slavery in the United States and in Texas, and continuing the slave trade between the slave breeding states of this union and the people of Texas.

4. That by such annexation the federal constitution will be violated, and the people of the free states rendered subsidiary to the support of slavery.

5. That it is the high and imperative duty of every elector so to exert his right of suffrage as to prevent (if possible) the consummation of these objects.

6. That with the information now brought to bear upon the public, he who neglects or refuses to lend his aid in defeating the plan of Texas annexation becomes a willing participant in the moral guilt of those consequences which must obviously follow that nefarious act.

7. The success of the whig party in the coming election offers to the American people the only practicable means of defeating the annexation of Texas, and consequent extension and perpetuity of slavery.

8. That Henry Clay being opposed to the annexation of Texas; and the great body of the American people who are opposed to that measure and the consequent extension and perpetuity of Slavery and the slave trade, having selected him as their agent to carry out their views, it becomes the duty of those individuals who would have preferred a different agent to unite in the election of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Giddings then proceeded to prove from numberless speeches, documents and reports, that the annexation of Texas was urged solely for the purposes of extending slavery and the slave power.

He quoted from speeches, letters and resolutions from most of the leading southern statesman, and the whole Locofoco party, in which this was urged as the great consideration. Gen Jackson's letters and opinions were produced to prove that Mr. Van Buren was rejected solely on account of his anti Texas letter. Every democratic member of the house of representatives who had spoken in favor of the project, had made this admission. Mr. Belser, of Alabama, had said *"that slavery could not exist in the United States unless Texas was annexed."*

Mr. Polk was nominated for the express purpose of procuring the assent (by his election) of the American people to the annexation. It would be so construed, whether those voting for him intended it thus or not. Should Mr. Polk be elected, and with him a majority of his party, Texas would be annexed, and slavery fastened upon us for a long period to come.

The question had got to be met now! the danger was imminent and present, and it was the duty of every one to seize upon the only means offered of preventing the execution of this nefarious project. If defeated now, it was defeated forever. Public sentiment would crush the scheme before election of another congress, and it could never be passed. No future congress would have the requisite number of members who would favor the project.

He then examined the ground of Mr. Clay and the Whig party on this question, showed that the party now stood in the position of strenuous opposition to annexation, willing or unwilling, that if they were ever so much disposed they could not dodge; the issue was forced upon them and they must meet it. They had defined their position and offered the only means of preventing the success of the measure.

Mr. Clay was fully committed on the subject and was opposed to it. His election would be received as the voice of the people of the United States against it. He therefore felt in duty bound to sustain Mr. Clay and the Whig party, as the only means of preventing this measure, so pregnant with evil to the people of this Union, and of more importance than all others.

Judge King argued in reply, that the question of Annexation was a new question; two months since the parties were united upon it—that it was only a collateral issue, and of no commanding importance. That antislavery men were at issue with slavery in all its situations. The Whig and Democratic parties were pretty equal in the support of slavery, and both fully committed to the slave power, and Mr. Clay, being the candidate of one of these parties, and a slaveholder, was not to be trusted upon this subject. He quoted the opinion of several individuals at the south who were Whigs, and also in favor of annexation at some future period, to show that the parties were both in favor of the measure.

He then went into a history of the antislavery enterprize from its origin in 1833, giving a detailed account of the difficulties which antislavery men had encountered, &c. He said that early in the enterprize they had defined their object to be—the abolition of slavery in the territories and District of Columbia, to prevent the admission of new slave States and to extinguish the domestic slave trade.

Mr. Giddings in reply complained that Judge King had not taken issue with him upon either of his propositions, that inasmuch as he had been invited to discuss his position, and had defined that position by a number of propositions, he wished the gentleman to point out the ground where he disagreed with him. With the history of the anti-slavery enterprise he had nothing whatever to do in this discussion. He therefore asked Judge King to tell him which of his propositions he denied, in order that they might proceed regularly with the discussion. The Judge refused to make any specifications, but claimed a right to discuss and review the whole anti-slavery movement in such way as he chose; said that the Texas question was only a question to make capital for parties, that both parties were in favor of it, in short that the question of annexation was a humbug, and quoted Gen Towson as authority to prove that the Liberty party were doing great good with their organization.

Mr. Giddings in reply said, that it mattered little whether Texas was admitted as a humbug or not, if it was admitted slavery would be fastened upon us for generations to come, and our children's children would sit under the domination of the slave power. That if slavery was permitted to come in with Texas, the slave interest would be established; it would then be too late to organize Liberty parties to oppose the extension of slavery. He was of the opinion of Mr. Belser of Ala. and other eminent statesmen of the south, who admitted that slavery must be continued in Texas or cease in the United States.

He was therefore in favor of preventing the admission, and of confining slavery to its constitutional limits and resources in the United States, and thus let it die a natural and speedy death, and be extinguished forever in our beloved land. The opinion of individuals did not fix the policy of a party, that therefore, although there might be individual Whigs at the south who were in favor of annexation at some future period, the policy of the Whig party was fixed by numberless speeches, declarations and resolutions of public meetings, and the position of the great leader of the party and the champion of Whig principles, Henry Clay. It was that of open and determined hostility of any extension of slavery whatever, and especially by the admission of Texas

The persons who wished for annexation at some future period would be disappointed, as it could never be consummated if defeated now. The opinion of Gen. Towson, a slave holder, and arden tsupporter of slavery, in favor of the Liberty party organization, was not very good evidence. The object was undoubtedly to divide the political power of the north in its efforts against slavery. It had always been so and we should not suffer ourselves to be so easily deceived.

Mr. Giddings here asked Judge King whether he would vote for a slaveholder if by so doing he could at once and entirely abolish slavery? Judge King declared "he would not!" Mr. G. then commented in a strain of unmitigated severity upon that blind party zeal and bigotry which could sit down and passively permit slavery to be extended and fastened upon us and succeeding generations, merely because we objected to the complexion of the agency by which it could be undoubtedly prevented. He claimed that the character of Mr. Clay for honor and unbending integrity had been by a long course of public service, established—what he said he would do, he would most undoubtedly fulfil, and his declarations of policy and principle he would not abandon. That his declaration, that he would be opposed to the annexation of Texas, so long as any considerable, and respectable portion of the American people were opposed, was sufficient. And that when we of the north (who were certainly a "respectable and considerable portion" of the American people) ceased our opposition to the measure, we could not ask Henry Clay to oppose it longer. This was a good and sufficient guarantee on his part, if there were no other considerations given in his letter on the subject.

The two political parties were not equal in their subserviency to slavery. The Whig party had advanced with public sentiment on the subject of slavery, and the constitutional right of the north. They stood on broad and correct ground on this subject, and with them as leader and agent for carrying into effect their principles was Henry Clay, who had defined it in the presence of thousands of slaveholders as a cardinal principle of the Whig party, that "the preservation of their own local and peculiar institutions must be confined to the States."

He was therefore opposed to taxing the free states in any way for the support of slavery, and was clearly of the opinion that congress had no such power. With slavery in Kentucky, or the fact of Mr. Clay's being a slaveholder there, we had nothing to do. We had only to enquire whether he would support the constitution in the spirit of his own interpretation, whether as far as he might be called upon to act officially as President of the United State, he would do this. If he would, it was sufficient, for no man could do more.

His oft repeated declarations against the veto power would most certainly prevent him from defeating the expressed will of the people upon this or any other subject, and he had no power as President to originate a measure. That because the Texas question was a new one did not render it therefore a less important question. It was of most vital importance, the great question at issue between the parties, and so considered by all the leading organs and statesmen of the Locofoco party.

That the parties were not united upon this question two months since, as asserted by Judge King, and the proof might be found in the fact that Martin Van Buren was rejected by that party which had been before ardent in his support, solely because he had ventured to disagree with his party on this subject.

Mr. Giddings contended that if we refused to exert our moral and political power to prevent an evil, and it was established for the want of such effort, we were responsible morally, for the effect.—There was no choosing of evils, the doctrine was fallacious, no man chose evil, all chose good, and the question therefore is, which is the greatest good not which is the least evil. In choosing, therefore the only available means of preventing the annexation of Texas by supporting Henry Clay and the Whig party, we chose the greatest good.

He denied that Congress had power to abolish the domestic slave trade. The supreme court had decided that slaves are *persons* and *not property*. They are therefore not the subject of commercial regulation, for nothing but property, under the constitution, can be recognized as coming under that clause, giving Congress power to regulate commerce between the States. They could not regulate a trade in men, women and children, and consequently had no power over the subject.

Mr. King contended that Congress had such power, and therefore he was advocating the same doctrine as the nullifiers of the south, "that slaves were property under the constitution," and said Mr. G., I am extremely sorry that in this respect, Judge King should be no better anti-slavery man than Jno. C. Calhoun. But the supreme court, the authority of which no one could dispute, was binding on every person and tribunal in the government, had settled the question beyond cavil or dispute. With that decision Mr. Clay agreed most cordially.

Congress has no power over slavery in the States except taxation, representation and escape. Such was the doctrine of Mr. Clay and the Whig party. Judge King contended that *"Congress had power in time of peace or war, if it was necessary to preserve the country, to abolish slavery in the States."*

Mr. Giddings wished to enter his full disclaimer of this doctrine, which he conceived to be in the highest degree repugnant to the constitution. Such was not his doctrine or the doctrine of the Whig party. In this, as in the abolition of the domestic slave trade, if Congress had power to abolish, the converse of the proposition was equally true, and they had power to establish. They might therefore establish a slave market in Ohio, at any time they thought proper, if this doctrine was correct.

Judge King introduced the opinions of clergymen, as authority against the character of Mr. Clay. Mr Giddings contended that the clergy in arrogating to themselves the right to lead men in their political duties, were transcending their commission and legitimate sphere of action. Men whose whole attention had been directed to another and entirely different class of subjects, were not as competent to decide upon political questions and duties as those who stood in a different position. He did not believe in the authority of men, merely because they were religious teachers, claiming the right to direct men in their political duties and relations, whose character for integrity and moral excellence stood far above a reproach of bad motives, and whose knowledge must, from the nature of the case, be infinitely superior.

So long as the minister of the gospel confined himself to a discussion of general principles from the pulpit, it was very well, but when he descended to advocate the claims of a party or an individual, he transcended the proper sphere of ministerial duty.

He had heard John Quincy Adams denounced as unworthy of regard or respect by this class of men, and yet no one could doubt for a moment his purity, integrity and excellence of character, or fidelity to his country's best interest and welfare.

We must take mankind as we find them, and the clergy had no right by sitting up standards of qualification for office, thus to throw the burthen of reforming mankind upon our shoulders. Mr. G. expressed his regret that Mr. Clay was a slaveholder, or had ever fought a duel. It was an objection to his private character which he sincerely lamented, but it was a subject of secondary importance as appertaining to the position in which he stood, as the candidate of a party for the office of President of the United States.

Sufficient evidence was found in the long and useful public career of Mr. Clay, to guaranty the faithful administration of all the duties which he might be called upon officially to perform. His high character for honor, integrity, enlarged views of national policy, and all the requisites of a statesman was proverbial and undeniable. He could not therefore, look upon the objections urged against him upon this ground, as inseperable barriers to his support.

Judge King censured Mr. Giddings, for failing to question Mr Clay upon the subject of northern rights which he claimed Mr. G. had pledged himself to do, as he said repeatedly and particularly in the essays of Pacificus, written by him.

Mr. Giddings quoted from Pacificus, that the pledge was given on condition that Mr. Clay failed to satisfy him upon this subject. He had become satisfied of his views, and found that they agreed with his own. By examination of Mr. Clay's speeches, made in the presence of slaveholders and elsewhere, he had become satisfied that he would faithfully and impartially administer the constitution, denying the power of Congress to legislate for the support of slavery, or the slave trade, or tax the people of the free States for their support, in any way, direct or indirect. That he would, guided and directed by the constitution, officially perform all which he had a right to require of him.

Having become satisfied upon these points from indubitable evidence, he had not deemed it necessary to question Mr. Clay on the subject by letter, as he should have done in the event of having failed to become convinced with regard to the soundness of his positions, on these vital and all-important questions.

Judge King charged Mr. G. with recreancy to his anti-slavery principles, in voting for John White as Speaker of the present Congress.

Mr. G. replied, that he had voted for a man whose principles upon all constitutional questions agreed with his own. He had advocated them on the stand in his own district and elsewhere, and had proved by his official acts as Speaker of the last Congress, that he was worthy of his confidence and esteem.

Notwithstanding Mr. Adams and myself had refused to vote for him as speaker of the last Congress, he placed Mr. Adams at the head of the Committee of Foreign Relations, a position where that eminent and clear sighted statesman could watch the aggressions of the slave power in all our relations with foreign governments. A post of great importance and one which Mr. Adams occupied with signal and important advantage to the country, upon this question.

He placed him (Mr. G.) at the head of the committee of claims, a position second in importance only to the other. A point of view from which I could discover all the aggressions of the slave power in our domestic relations. It was here that I procured the information which I have laid before the country, with regard to the disgraceful Florida war, and many other secret operations of the slave interest, in prostituting the power of the government to the support of slavery.

He stood by me (said Mr. G.) during the severe and painful trial of the resolutions of censure. He was therefore, worthy of my confidence, and I sustained him as I always will the man who sustains and carries out my principles, slaveholder or not.

Mr. King then asked if that resolution of censure was not passed when the Whigs had a large majority in the House of Representatives, and if the Whig party were not therefore responsible for that vote?

Mr. G. replied that the vote against the resolution was sixty nine, seven of whom were democrats, sixty two being Whigs. That although the Whigs had a majority in the House, yet sixty two constituted a majority of all the Whig members then in the House, or the city, the Whig party could not therefore be held responsible for that act, a minority of the party only having sustained it.

This explanation seemed to be satisfactory, and Mr G. closed his part of the discussion with an eloquent appeal to all—Whigs, Liberty men, and Democrats who wished to prove the sincerity of their opposition to slavery, to come up to the work, forget all divisions of lesser importance, and unite at this crisis of the struggle between slavery and freedom.

Polk, Dallas, Texas and slavery on the one hand Clay, Frelinghuysen, the Union and freedom on the other, were the issues. He showed that the Whig party had thrown themselves into the breach and with their leaders north, south, east or west, with sword in hand were meeting this issue on the plain and undeniable ground of the extension and perpetuity of slavery, and the Slave Trade.

It is but proper to say in conclusion, that the debate was conducted with a high degree of decorum and courtesy, and the audience paid the speakers the compliment of patient and unwearied attention. While we do not expect many sudden conversions as the result, still we are confident that much good was done by spreading before the people the facts, in relation to the position of the Whig party and Mr. Clay, which will result in much benefit to the cause of correct principles, at the next election and hereafter. J. C. L.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 17, 1844.

BACKING OUT.

We observe with surprise a card from Wilson McCandless, Esq., in yesterday mornings Post, in which he declines meeting Mr. Hampton in the debate at Manchester. If Mr. H. is "worthy of the notice of any man," why cannot Mr. McC. meet him? Here while many had made preparations to go and hear the discussion, all at once we are told Mr. McC. will not consent to be present because Mr. Forward, by a previous engagement, was prevented from attending! That will do. We take it to be a *ruse* to escape altogether from an unpleasant tilt with the Whigs.

THE LOCOFOCO NOMINATION.—The Harrisburgh Union contains a call from the State Committee of the Locofoco party, convening the *old* Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, in place of Mr Muhlenberg. The Post of this city is out in favor of a *new* Convention. We suppose we may take this as evidence that the Shunk men are afraid to trust men who have once betrayed them. It will be recollected that the Post charged certain western Delegates, who voted for Muhlenberg, with being bribed to betray Shunk. These men will feel keenly this treatment, and as they have nothing to hope from the Shunk party, will doubtless go against him The Porter and Cameron influence is also strong in the *old* Convention, and will be energetically exerted against Mr. Shunk. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the Post is in favor of a *new* Convention. However, as the *old* Convention has been called together, we shall most probably have the scenes of the Baltimore Convention re-enacted, ending in the presentation of a *new* man, of whom nobody ever before thought of. We shall see.

"Treason in almost every case works corruption of heart and morals. If it does not legally work corruption of blood."

Such is the language of the Pittsburgh Morning Post, in the following article, which appears in that paper of yesterday

"It is a moral impossibility for the *offspring* of a traitor educated as they must be in his principles and partaking of his nature, to become good citizens in the republic. The enmity between the seed of the woman and the seed of the serpent is not more irreconcilable than that between the brood of traitors, and the true friends of our country and their institutions. Men born and reared under the traitor's roof are not to be trusted—they should be loathed and avoided by every one who would not want his house burnt, and his family murdered, as the tories and refugees of the revolution burnt and murdered the republicans. Treason in almost every case works corruption of heart and morals, if it does not legally work corruption of blood."

We will not dispute the position of the Post, which doubtless is correct. We will only illustrate its truth by an eminent instance, in relation to James K. Polk, whose grandfather was a tory of the Revolution, as fully appears by the following certificates:

Mecklenbergh, N. Carolina, }
June 19th 1841 }

At the commencement of the War of the Revolution, Ezekial Polk, at the time a resident in South Carolina, received a captain's commission, in the militia, and raised a company on the frontiers of the State, against the Cherokee Indians. I was one of that company. At or this, Ezekiel Polk was ordered to proceed with his company into South Carolina to protect the Whites against the Negroes—this he refused to do.

The winter following, he proceeded with his company, on an expedition against the Tories, stationed not far from Ninety Six, under the command of Cunningham. From this time, he did nothing to favor the Whigs during the War. When Lord Cornwallis marched his army into this County, and erected his Head Quarters in Charlotte, Ezekial Polk went in and took British Protection One Jack Barnette, having learned that Polk had gone to Charlotte to avail himself of British Protection, determined to way-lay him as he returned, and kill him. From this course he was deterred by his friends. I was in the war, and personally know these facts to be true.

THOS. ALEXANDER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, one of the acting Justices of the Peace for said County of Mecklenburgh, and State of North Carolina.

THOS. M. KERNS, J. P.

June 19th, 1841.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Mecklenburgh County }

I, Bradly Oates, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Thomas M. Kerns, whose signature appears to the above affidavit, is an acting Justice of the Peace, in, and for said county, and that full faith and credit should be given to his official act as such. I also further certify that the affiant, Thomas Alexander, is respected as a Revolutionary Soldier, and a man of highly respectable standing.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and affix my seal of office, at Charlotte, the 22d day of June, A. D. 1841.

B. OATES, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Mecklenburgh County. }

I, James H. Orr, Presiding Justice of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, do hereby certify that Braley Oates, whose name appears to the annexed certificate is Clerk of said Court, and that full faith and credit is due to his official acts as such, and that his certificate is in due form of Law.

Given under my hand and seal, at Charlotte this 22d of June, 1841.

JAS. H ORR, J. P.

Having thus shown that Ezekial Polk, the Grandfather of James K. Polk, after serving his country traitorously took Protection from Lord Cornwallis, it is only necessary, in order to prove the soundness of the Post's doctrine in regard to the "offspring of traitors," to state the well known fact, that James K. Polk, the Grandson, has frequently *voted against giving a pension to revolutionary heroes*, thereby strikingly exemplifying, in the language of the Post, the "moral impossibility for the *offspring* of a traitor, educted as they must be in his principles, and partaking of his nature, to become good citizens of the Republic."

We had intended not to refer to this matter again, but we thought our neighbor of the Post would be pleased to have his doctrine illustrated by so eminent an instance, which had probably escaped his attention.

While on this subject, it may be as well to notice an error into which some of our *worthy* Locofoco papers have unwittingly fallen. They have frequently stated that Ezekial Polk, the Grandfather of James K. Polk was one of the signers of the famous Mecklenberg Declaration. As it is charitable to suppose that they would not wilfully publish a falsehood, we beg leave to disabuse them of this great error. Ezekial Polk was not one of the signers of the famous Mecklenberg Declaration, as the editor of the Raleigh, N. C. Register fully shows, as follows.

We pronounce, *on the very best authority*, any copy of the Mecklenburgh Declaration, containing Ezekial Polk's name, a *Vile Forgery*. We do not deny that the Jeffersonian may have a *printed* copy of that declaration, with Ezekiel Polk's name attached to it, for we learn from a member of the family, that when James K Polk was a candidate for Governor in Tennessee, some of his friends, to rebut the charge of "tryam against his Grandfather, had a spurious edition of the Mecklenburg Declaration published and *interpolated his name!*— We have this statement on authority which cannot be gainsayed. Besides, we have turned to the publication, made by our Legislature in 1831, on the subject of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and the name of Ezekiel Polk is not to be found on the list of Delegates present on the 20th May, 1775. The Chairman of the Committee of our Legislature, to whom the subject was referred, was Thomas G. Polk, Esq., of Rowan as high-minded and honorable a man as lives. Ezekiel Polk was his great uncle, and he would scarcely have permitted the Resolutions of the Patriots of Mecklenburgh to appear without his kinsman's name, if it had been legitimately placed there.

We admit it is not James K. Polk's fault that his Grandfather was not a signer of the Mecklenberg Declaration, neither is it his fault that his Grandfather took Protection from Lord Cornwallis, his country's enemy. But these facts serve to exemplify the sound doctrine of the Post, that "Men born and reared under the Traitor's roof are not to be trusted,"—else we should not have seen the feelings of the Grandfather exemplified in the Grandson when he refused to grant the poor pittance of a pension, to the aged heroes who had fought Lord Cornwallis, and other British Commanders in the Revolution.

As a further proof of the soundness of the Post's doctrine, that the father's character and principles affects the offspring, we may state, that the offspring of Thos. G. Polk, the actual signer of the Mecklenberg Declaration and a good Whig in the days of the Revolution, are all good *Whigs* at the present day, and oppose the illiberal and Anti-American principles of their cousin, James K. Polk. We trust the Post will be pleased with our efforts to illustrate his principles.

☞ The Whigs of New Orleans talk of having a great state Mass Convention sometime in September, in the town Baton Rouge.

THE MANOR DIFFICULTIES.—Gov. Bouck had an interview on the 10th, at Sandlake, with a number of the tenants of the Van Rensselear Manor who refuse to pay their rents. Between one and two hundred were on the ground, disguised as Indians with paint, rifles, tomahawks, &c: and during the day one of these Indians was thrown from his horse and killed. The conference seems to have led to no favorable results as the spokesman of the anti-rent payers, a Mr. Gregory, in concluding an address giving an account of the discussion with the Governor, exhorted the tenants at all events to refuse the payment of the rents. It is high time the strong arm of the law should be exerted to crush at once these and all similar demonstrations.

To the Editor of the Gazette & Advertiser:

DEAR SIR.—My attention has been called to an article in the Morning Post of Thursday, regarding the Whig Committee of Public Discussion, of which I have the honor to be Chairman. That article says: "After a number of very diplomatic notes from the Whig Committee, in which it was evident they sought some unfair advantage." One of the editors of that paper was a member of the Polk committee. The assertion, I presume, comes from him. It is not my habit to take notice of any general abuse or slanderous epithets with which I may be assailed in the public papers, but here I am *specifically* accused in a *particular* instance, of having "sought an *unfair* advantage." My only object is to deny the ungenerous, unmanly and unfounded imputation cast upon myself and the Committee. In every capacity in which I may be called upon to act with my fellow man, it never enters into my head to suspect him of taking an unfair advantage of me—always determining to act fairly and candidly with him. I will only add, the correspondence will show who accepted a challenge to discuss "The Tariff, Annexation of Texas, &c.," and who afterwards rejected those subjects, and refused to discuss them. Until the committee have reported to their constituents, they have resolved to say nothing,—but to the editor of the Post I say:

"Evil to him who evil thinks."

Respectfully yours, J. KNOX.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting convened on the 13th of August, 1844, at the Town Hall in the borough of McKeesport, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of holding a Mass Convention, at which the political principles supported by the Presidential candidates may be discussed.—Oliver Evans, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John Rowland appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to invite speakers of each party, to discuss the political principles supported by their respective candidates for the Presidency.

Resolved, That the convention be held in McKeesport on Saturday, August 24th, 1844, at 12 o'clock, M.

The following persons were then appointed as a committee of invitation.

J. R. Hendrickson, S. M. Sinclair, Col. Jesse Sill, James Harrison, Michael Dravo, J. Merrington.

The following a committee of arrangements:

James Neil, Oliver Evans, J. E. Huey, N. L. Bugh, J. F. Dravo, E. G. Marshall, Thos. Penny, F. Haughton, H. B. Sinclair, George Larimer, Robert Shaw, James Gray.

On motion Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the papers of the city.

On motion adjourned, sine die.

OLIVER EVANS, *Chairman.*

J. ROWLAND, Sec'y,

Of Aleck Hong the escaped rascal, no intelligence has yet been obtained; and it is by many believed that he passed over Long Island by the Railroad, and has shipped for a whaling voyage from one of the ports down East. "*Very* like a whale!"

MR. VAN BUREN.

☞ We open our columns to the following communication from a friend of Mr. Van Buren's, who considers it his duty to vindicate that gentleman. We give it without comment.

"*Sacred to the memory of Martin Van Buren, who was Polked to death at the Convention in Baltimore on the 27th of May,* 1844"

MR. EDITOR.—The above was the reading on one of the transparencies in the procession on Saturday night last.

As one of the original and constant friends of Mr Van Buren, I have felt ever since the nomination that great injustice has been done to that patriot by the democratic party, for whose interests and advancement he has spent the flower of his days, and the energy of his great intellect. That he was both *Cussed* out and *Polked* to death at the Baltimore Convention has more truth than poetry in it, and that by the most foul means that could possibly have been employed. It is well known that a large majority of that Convention were delegated with positive instructions to support his nomination, and if Democratic principles had been permitted to have ruled over southern and slaveholding influence, his nomination would have been confirmed the first balloting. And why was this not the case? What was Mr Van Buren's offence? especially what had he done to offend the Democracy of Pennsylvania or Ohio? Had he sold himself to any of the doctrines which slaveholding politicians of the South consider "*paramount to the Union itself*"? No—it is not charged upon him that he has done so. The only charge or reason assigned by Democrats for disobeying the right of instruction, is, that he could not discover how we could annex Texas to our Union without violating our treaty obligations with Mexico. If he could have discovered this political riddle, he would have been nominated at once as the pink of Democracy, instead of being *Polked* to death to perpetuate Slavery in the South by extending its dominions and enlarging its borders.

The friends of this insulted, dishonored and robbed patriot, have and are endeavoring to smother and cover up from public gaze the feelings of indignation that fire their bosoms at the base ingratitude of a party of which he was so long the ornament.

How long they may be enabled to suppress an expression of this feeling may depend upon their sense of the propriety of it. The more we examine this question of annexation, and the means used to accomplish it, the more are we convinced that Mr. Van Buren's opposition to it was correct, and his heart as usual in the right place, when the honor and interests of his country are at stake, or any great question affecting human liberty to be decided. Let all the friends there fore of the rejected patriot, see well to it, how far by their silence, or by their support and their votes they shall be found abetting and confirming the acts of the Convention, who in violation of instructions given, and pledges implied, did cast the most signal dishonor and contempt upon the man of their choice and the most beloved champion of the democratic party. Let not the cry that is now sounding through the Union of "Texas or Disunion" deter us from doing that which we may consider just and right. Let us not be intimidated. From the same quarter we met these threats before under the lead of our champion Jackson, and although the foul spirit of annexation has recently elevated the great father of nullification into high places, next to the throne, let but the Van Buren democrats stand up and vindicate his insulted honor, the rights of human liberty and Democratic Government, and all will be well.

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

GRAND RALLY OF THE YOUNG MEN OF ALLEGHENY!!

Pursuant to a call, the young Whigs of Allegheny city, who are entitled to cast their first vote for Henry Clay, Theodore Frelinghuysen and Gen. Joseph Markle, met in the A. A. on the evening of the 14th instant.

The meeting was organized by calling LEWIS PETERSON, Jr to the Chair, and appointing *W. S. Bissell*, Secretary.

On motion of J. B. Kennedy, a committee of five were appointed to report resolutions and laws for the government of the association.

The meeting selected J. B. Kennedy, John Robinson, D. W. Bell, John M'D. Blackstock and John Curtiss said committee.

The committee withdrew for a short time, and then reported through their chairman the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Preamble: Whereas, the young men of the city of Allegheny, being firmly convinced of the correctness of the principles of the great Whig party, as advocated by it throughout the length and breadth of our land—and that they may the better disseminate those principles, in order to the securing the election of the nation's favorite candidates, who have been nominated by the Baltimore Whig National Convention, therefore,

Resolved, That the young men of Allegheny, who are about to cast their first Presidential vote, do hereby form themselves into a vanguard association, to be called the Young Men's Clay and Tariff Club of the city of Allegheny.

Resolved, that we will use every fair and laudable endeavors to secure the election of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen to the first offices in the gift of a free people, and General Joseph Markle to the gubernatorial chair of the state of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we will consider it to be our duty to uphold and sustain, as far as lies in our power, those men whom we believe to be laboring for the good of our glorious Federal Union.

Resolved, That we look upon the Whigs as the representatives of our Revolutionary sires, and we now regard them as engaged zealously in the same glorious cause; viz. The Protection of American Interests.

Resolved, That we consider the Locofoco party to be the British party, because it legislates chiefly for

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 20, 1844

ANOTHER MURDER!

We are pained by the necessity of giving the particulars of another diabolical butchery committed last evening. It appears that a young man, named James Dunn, attempted to pass over the upper Allegheny Bridge, in the Fifth Ward, about dusk, without paying toll. Mr. John Anderson, the toll keeper, a highly respectable and worthy citizen, was giving change to an elderly man at the time, and called him back: he refused to come: Mr. A. went after him and we believe took hold of him, when he gave Mr. A. a terrible wound in the abdomen, supposed be with a two inch chisle. Drs. Hazlet, Palmestock and McCracken, were immediately sent for, but it is believed he cannot survive. This fellow had a difficulty with Mr. A. before, about the toll, and threatened that he would kill him. He was caught in the Fifth Ward in a crowd gathered to raise a Whig pole. When interrogated he said he was "as innocent as a child unborn" but on being confronted with Mr. A. he was instantly recognized. He was committed to the Tombs.

☞The Locofocos of this city held a meeting on Friday evening, to take into consideration the state of the party in relation to the death of Mr. Muhlenberg. Resolutions in favor of Mr. Shunk, as the proper person to be nominated for Governor, were passed. Also, resolutions sympathizing with the State prison convict, Dorr.

☞We have been informed that Mr. Shunk lately delivered an address, in the German language, in Birmingham, in which he informed the German citizens of that place that Mr. Clay was in favor of the Native American party, and that he would keep all Germans who come into this country from voting for the period of twenty-one years. If it is true that Mr. Shunk made a statement so entirely false, and has so unfairly taken advantage of his knowledge of the German language to prejudice our German citizens against Mr. Clay, he has pursued a course which will not raise him in the respect of the community.

YOUNG HICKORY.—On Friday last, while travelling on the Steubenville road, about 6 miles from the city, we came suddenly upon a "Young Hickory pole raising." The Pole had just been planted, and men were at work throwing in earth, while Mr Lowrie, of the city was about making a speech. There were about 25 or 30 persons present, as near as we could compute them, including some from the city. All was quiet and still. No cheering or rejoicing. In fact it looked very much like a funeral, and we should have taken it for one, had we not seen the pole.

The "Globe" of Saturday, besides coming out in favor of immediate annexation, and declaring that annexation is one of the *issues* to be determined at the Presidential election, contains a circular, issued by the Hon. W. W. Payne, of Alabama, and others, (including the editor of the Globe, of course,) *calling for Texan volunteers*. We make the following extract from the circular:

"The treaty having been rejected, the question of annexation is referred to the people, to be decided by the Presidential election; but that election does not take place until November."

The following is from the Globe, and is to the same purport:

"To repel this interference, the Congress of the United States should, as soon as practicable embrace the overtures of Texas, and add four more stars to the Confederacy. We should add strength to our popular Government to withstand this monarchical combination against it. This great issue turns upon the Presidential election. If Colonel Polk is elected, our Union attains the station given it by Mr. Jefferson by the treaty of 1803. If Mr. Clay is elected, it shrinks within the limits imposed by the execrable treaty of partition of 1819."

Thus we see the Texas issue is pressed upon us at every point.

THE MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

Saturday last was the time appointed for the debate between the Whig and Locofoco parties at Manchester. Being absent from the city we were unable to attend, but have been kindly furnished with the following account of the proceedings. Our readers will perceive that the Locofoco champions backed out from the contest entirely. Mr. McCandless' reasons for so doing are given to the public by himself, and whether they are sufficient or not our readers can judge. What reasons the other two Locofoco debaters have to offer does not appear. It is rather singular that all attempts so far to bring the Locofocos to a public discussion before the people have failed.

In pursuance of an arrangement between the Whig and Democratic Clubs of Manchester for the discussion of the leading political measures of the two parties, a numerous meeting of the people convened at the time and place appointed, viz. at Kennedy's grove, near Manchester, on Saturday, the 17th August, 1844, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The officers designated by the Whig Club appeared and took their seats. When Mr. McDowell, Chairman of the Whig Club, reported to the meeting that Mr. Forward, who was absent when the arrangement was made, was unable to attend, in consequence of previous engagements, that Moses Hampton, Esq., was appointed in his stead.

On motion, and seconded, it was resolved, that the names of the speakers on each side appointed to address the meeting be called, and that those not answering shall have *"forfeited their recognizances."* Whereupon, Messrs. Darragh, Hampton and Williams appeared on the part of the Whigs, and Messrs. McCandless, Burke and Brackenridge did not answer to their names.

Mr. Darragh being called for, made a clear, convincing and eloquent address, proving from the earliest period of our Government, that protection to the manufacturing and industrial pursuits of the country formed a part of the settled policy of the government and of the Whig party,—to which policy James K. Polk the candidate of the other party was and had been uniformly opposed. Mr. Darragh's address was limited to one hour, so as to leave time and opportunity for the speakers of the opposite party if they should yet present themselves to address the meeting. None of the gentlemen having made their appearance.

Mr. Hampton was called upon and addressed the meeting for two hours, in a most impressive speech —supported by documents taken from the official organs of the opposite party. He showed that Pennsylvania had always supported the protective policy, under every political change; that in yielding their support to James K. Polk whom he proved was utterly opposed to the present tariff and to the protective policy altogether, they would be deserting their cherished principles and dearest interests, &c. Mr. Hampton extended his remarks to explain and defend the principles of the Whig party, principles identified with the public services and declarations of Henry Clay, the distinguished leader and unanimous choice of the Whig party, for President of the United States.

One of the by-standers took exception to some parts of Mr. Hampton's address and proposed addressing the meeting—which on motion—was agreed to—when

Mr. Woodward took the stand and addressed the meeting for half an hour. His remarks were chiefly directed to the evils of the banking system and against the United States Bank, going to show that the prosperity of the country was not so much owing to the Whig Tariff, which could not have been passed, he said, without Locofoco votes, as to the destruction of the United States Bank and the increase of specie. He dwelt upon the advantages of a specie currency.

Mr. Williams then took the stand. He commented very severely on the gentlemen of the other party not appearing to meet the speaker and his colleagues in debate.

He showed that Martin Van Buren, the choice of the party, was cheated out of his nomination for President by the violation of two fundamental rules or principles of the Democratic party—one the right of instruction, the other that the majority shall prevail—and for what reason.—because Martin Van Buren refused to give his consent to the violation of treaties and an unjust war or the extension of Slavery—by the immediate annexation of Texas. Mr. Williams explained in a masterly manner the dangers of admitting Texas, and called upon every free and independent citizen, especially of Pennsylvania, to oppose that scheme. He showed that by increasing the power and extending the dominion of the Slave States, we endangered the whole protective policy, on which our prosperity depends. He then answered the remarks of Mr. Woodward. He agreed with that gentleman in deprecating the evils of a host of locofoco banks engendered under the reign of Gen. Jackson. He said and showed that a National currency was necessary to the extended pursuits, population and wealth of our wide spread territories. That whenever the public voice demanded such an institution, and not before, the candidate of the whig party would not oppose his veto against the will of the People, as expressed by their Representatives. He deprecated the One Man Power, exhibited by General Jackson and by the present incumbent—upheld and approved by the so called Democratic party—a doctrine truly monarchical, and never exercised by former Presidents except on Constitutional grounds.

Mr. Williams closed with an eloquent and stirring Eulogium on the name, character and services of Henry Clay.

The meeting adjourned, enlivened by the Music of the Brass Band.

☞The Express of yesterday publishes the whole correspondence between the Whig and Locofoco Committees, in respect to appointing a time and place for a public discussion of the principles at stake between the parties. The correspondence, in substance, is as follows:

1. A letter from the Whig Committee to the Locofoco Committee, requesting the latter to suggest the time, place and manner of discussion."

2. The Locofoco Committee replies, proposing "to discuss the merits and public course of the candidates for the Presidency," and name the time and place.

3. The Whig Committee answers, and states that, as the Locofoco Committee have "not pointed out any specific issues of discussion," they suggest several positions for consideration, as follows:

TARIFF.

"We affirm that—

1. Protective duties are beneficial to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country.

2. That Mr. Clay has always been the friend of protective duties, and is in favor of the act of 1842.

3. That Mr. Polk has ever been opposed to protective duties, and is opposed to the Tariff of '42.

4. That the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is essential to the stability of the Tariff of Protective duties.

DISTRIBUTION.

We affirm that—

1. The Public Lands belong to the States.

2. That the proceeds of the sales of them ought to be distributed among the States.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

We affirm that—

Texas ought not to be annexed to the Union.

We propose to discuss these propositions before the public at such times, places, and with such orators as we can agree upon."

4. The Locofoco Committee replies, rejecting the Whig schedule, and insist that "the merits and public course of the Presidency," shall be the subject of discussion.

5. The Whig Committee answer by stating, "if there be *any* question not embraced" in their "proposition" which the Locos wished to discuss, they will please specify it, and say what they affirm or deny of it.

6. The Locofoco Committee reply by reiterating their first proposition.

7. The Whig Committee rejoin by stating that they wish to "discuss *all* the principles involved in the present controversy" and request the Locofoco committee to state whether there are any subjects they wish included with those already mentioned.

8. The Locofoco Committee reply by declining any arrangement other than to discuss on general term, "the merits and public course of the candidates for the Presidency."

9. The Whig Committee then prepared and transmitted a note requesting the Locofoco Committee to reconsider their decision, as they wish a full discussion of the questions at issue before the people; but they found the Locofoco Committee had dissolved.

It will be seen from this statement, that the Whigs were ready and willing to discuss before the people all the great questions at issue, but that the Locofocos were only willing to discuss in general terms the merits and public conduct of the candidates. By this course they could spend their time in personal assaults on Mr. Clay, and in talking about the dead Monster. They dare not meet the Whig party on the real questions at stake. They dare not discuss the Tariff, the Distribution, and the Annexation questions, which are intimately and vitally involved in the contest. In every instance so far, they have seized hold of a flimsy excuse for avoiding a discussion. Let the people weigh well this conduct.

The Manchester Discussion—Locofocos backed out.

The following statement exhibits to the life the shuffling course of the Locofoco party in their attempts to avoid a public discussion. It clearly shows what we said at first, that they are afraid to discuss the principles involved in the election of J. K. Polk, in the presence of the people. Their only hope is in the game of deception, and they are afraid the light will shine too clearly upon their rotten cause in a public discussion.

STATEMENT.

Mr. McCandless having declined to participate in the discussion of Saturday, at Kennedy's Grove, the committee on behalf of the Clay and Markle Clubs of Manchester, proposed to the Polk and Dallas committee of that place, that some other speaker should be substituted for him. This they declined. It was then proposed by us, that the two remaining debaters on each side, should conduct the discussion. This was declined. It was then proposed that if they considered their debaters in competent to the defence of their principles, that they should select two others of their most talented champions. This, also, they declined to do. This committee, therefore, found it impossible to devise any terms on which the Polk committee would be induced to enter upon the discussion, and the task was abandoned as hopeless.

JOHN McDOWELL,
JOHN BOSQUITT,
LEVI BURCHFIELD, } Committee.

August 19, 1844.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—By the publication of the following extract delivered by a young gentleman of Allegheny, in your paper, if you think it will advance the cause of the great Whig Party, you will much oblige yours &c.

W. F.

Extract.

And now, young gentlemen, permit me in conclusion, to express my satisfaction at the union and harmony—the anxiety and zeal manifested on this occasion. The bright and enthusiastic smile beaming from every face, these are unequivocal indications, signally marked with confidence in the triumphant success of Whig principles: and why should it be otherwise. Henry Clay, the pride of America, and the counterpart of Washington—the defender of his country—the champion of freedom—and the uncompromising enemy of British Free trade. Opposed to him, we have James K. Polk, the candidate of the Locofoco party, and the embodiment of their principles, (or rather not their principles for they hold none,) but an undefinable something calculated to mislead the honest yeomanry of the country. It is anything but principle, their war cry is a bundle of baubles so intimately blended as to suit just the taste of every opponent of the Tariff, and every enemy of his country. Challenge a comparison of the candidates, and on what grounds do our opponents stand. Shall you fellow citizens cast your vote for that man whose whole life has been one train of designs against the interests of American Manufactures in every department of trade; designs either wilful or accidental. Shall you encourage the productions of foreign mechanics to the manifest injury of our own? Will you assist by your efforts the elevation of one who would stock our markets with the products of foreign labor. Are you willing that your labor shall command no more than that of European paupers, and not find a market *even at that*, and that the gold and silver of our own country should be sent to Europe to enrich the nobility, and prostrate every energy of our mechanics? I know you want no such results, nor do you want the annexation of Texas with *its* train of accompanying evils. Annex it to the Union and you promote the extension of Slavery; the mournful cries of the oppressed will reach your seat of government, with a cloud of witnesses attesting the injustice of the measure. You will sanction fraud and crime of every shade, and add lustre to the character of Texas in detracting it from our own. And is it possible that the stars and stripes shall wave in triumph and establish the character of so abandoned a portion of the world, and is not such the national character of Texas? Yes, fellow citizens, we have much to fear in anticipation of such a result, it would rivet the Adamantine chain of disgrace so firmly upon us, as never to be shaken off. It is but a scheme advocated by the Locofoco party to maintain the balance of power in the south; to help the waning prosperity of British operatives; it would recruit the wasted energies of the slave states, open up a new and profitable slave market, and encourage a rival cotton interest to the entire exclusion of our own. We avoid these evils by giving our votes, and we must not stop there, we must give our time and devote our attention specially to the elevation of the Whig candidates, and not leave a rose upon its stock to tell where the garden of Locofocoism has been." This accomplished the Ivy shall lean upon the oak and your exertions be most abundantly rewarded.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

The Locofocos fear the Light.

MR EDITOR:—The Locofocos of Elizabethtown, forewarned no doubt from this city, have declined meeting the Whigs to-morrow at that place. The Locofoco meeting called at Elizabethtown is to be held a short distance in the country. They dare not meet the Whigs in discussion. The advocates of James K. Polk, the libeller of the laboring people of this city and state, dare not attempt his defence, in the presence of Whig speakers. They can better drug the public ear, with falsehood, by plucking people by the sleves and leading them into blind alleys. A falsehood uttered in the corner, or at a one sided political meeting may pass current without the stamp of counterfeit upon it. Men who dare not meet the Whig speakers of this city, may with impunity sow falsehood and error, in remote quarters, where they know Whig speakers cannot follow them.

If they dare not meet the Whigs in debate, so they will not suffer their followers to hear discussion. Their meeting of to-morrow was got up to keep them from the meeting of the Whigs, to keep them beyond the reach of intelligence. They can be led into the slaughter pen of Locofocoism only by being kept blindfolded. The lay members of this infallible church, are not permitted to examine the foundations of their faith. They must take it as it is expounded to them by its high Priests.—They are the Bible burners of the political world.

The "peculiar institutions" of the party are in danger. There is an open rebellion. Those whom Locofocoism treats as its slaves, claim the privilege of going out from home without leave. The patrol is on its daily and nightly round, and it barely suffers them to go without a "pass."

The few followers of Locofocoism in the northern States, unable to control the action of their party in general Convention, are compelled to support men hostile to the interests of their section of the Union. They are dragged like sheep to the slaughter. The Baltimore Convention ought to be prosecuted for "cruelty to dumb animals," or at least for striking the animals dumb.

An experiment of the capacity of the human heart and head to resist the truth is being made on the people of this region. The mass of the Locofoco party is yielding to its influence.—How beautifully it works—every day brings new recruits to its side. As for the leaders nobody expects to move them. They have the salamander's power of resistance. If truth were liquid fire, it could not touch their sensibilities.

A STRAIGHTOUT.

August 19, 1844.

The Testimony of a Christian Minister.

The testimony contained in the following correspondence is worthy of the highest credit. Dr. Bascom is a distinguished Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and intimately acquainted with Mr. Clay:

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

NEWARK, July 9th, 1844.

REV. DR. BASCOM,

President of Transylvania University.

Rev. and Dear Sir—You will, I trust, pardon the liberty I take in writing to you when I state, that my object is to ascertain from you some testimony concerning the private character of Henry Clay. I do this at the solicitation of many conscientious upright men, who appear to have been led to regard Mr. C., as any thing but an honest and upright citizen—a Sabbath breaker—gambler—profane swearer, &c. I would respectfully ask if these things be so. It is not my wish to draw from you a letter for publication, and no public use will be made of your answer, my object being to ascertain how far these representations which are constantly repeated by the democratic papers of the the North, are warranted by truth.

Your answer to the interrogatories will much oblige. Yours, very respectfully,

J. G. GOBLE,
Corres. Sec'y. Clay Club.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,
LEXINGTON, Ky., July 25th, 1844.

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I owe it to *truth*, *virtue* and the *claims of society*, without any reference to the political strifes of the day, to say, I have been in intimate and confidential intercourse with the Hon. H. Clay, both in public and private life, for more than twenty years, and know the charges enumerated in your letter, against the private character of Mr. Clay, to be *utterly* and *basely false*. Mr. Clay as is known to the whole nation, offers no claim to Christian piety in the parlance of our churches, but in view of the *ordinary accredited principles of good moral character*, no charge can be brought against him without violating the obligations of truth and sound justice. To each interrogative charge, therefore, contained in your letter, and reaching me in the shape of a *question*, I return for answer, that I regard one and all of them as shamefully unjust, because *not true*, in whole or in part.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. B. BASCOM.

Dr. J. G. GOBLE.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

MORE BACKING OUT.

MR. EDITOR:—The Polk party in Manchester are not the only ones who have made show of fight, and then backed out of it. If present appearances indicate anything, the Birmingham Polk Club share with their friends in Manchester a similar glory. The Polk Club in Birmingham, several weeks ago, passed a resolution at one of their meetings challenging the Clay Club to a discussion, and instructing their Chairman to inform the Chairman of the Clay Club to that effect. It is wondered by many why the Chairman of the Polk Club does not comply with and carry out his instructions. Some think he is waiting for an answer to a letter, said to have been addressed to J. K. Polk in regard to the Tariff of '42. It is certain that the Clay Club have received no official notice of the challenge; and it is feared by them that the Polk Club have reconsidered their vote, and believe discretion the better part of valor. Are they afraid of

OLD DOCUMENTS?

We have a most curious turn in politics—The Whigs carry a state by three or four thousand majority—and they think it doing well.—But their opponents say that they are *beaten*, because they did not carry it by twelve or fourteen thousand. Now this is asking too much. The Whigs don't bargain to sweep the states, with *no opposition at all*. They expect to triumph—but they ask for *some votes* on the other side.—*Aurz. Gaz.*

INDIANA.—The importance of the great Whig victory in Indiana cannot be over estimated.—In addition to the assurance it gives the country that that State will cast her electoral vote in favor of Mr. Clay, the Legislature elect will be called on to choose a United States Senator in place of Hon. Albert S. White, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. We see it stated in the papers, that Mr. White has recently declared that he would not be a candidate for re-election. Some suitable Whig—Indiana has many such—will, we have no doubt, be selected for that important office.—*Louisv. Journal*

VAN BUREN BAYOU.—There is a bayou in Tensas Parish, La., called "Van Buren Bayou." It derived its name from the singular fact that when it is rising it runs in one direction, when it is falling it runs in an opposite course, and when it is at its highest no one can tell which way it runs. Some good for-nothing Whig named that bayou.—*Natchez Courier.*

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 21, 1844.

☞In another column we give a letter from Mr. Clay on the subject of duelling. This letter appeared in the last Spirit of Liberty, the editor of which in introducing it, remarks, "the correspondence was first placed in the hands of the editor of the Gazette, Mr. Campbell informed us, but Mr White, *after retaining it some time, refused to publish it*—even if allowed to omit the introductory communication."

To show how little truth there is in the greatest part of this statement, we need only say that Mr. Campbell, who brought us the letter, sat down until we perused it and the accompanying documents. We then, in answer to his request, told him we would publish Mr. Clay's letter, but not the introductory remarks. He then asked us where the Spirit of Liberty office could be found. We informed him, and he bundled up his papers to start.

He then asked us if we would publish the letter to Mr. Clay and the answer. We replied, that as the letter was long, and required some exertion to decipher it, we were not certain we had made out its exact sense; but if he would permit us to read the letter again, and give us a few moments for consideration, we would inform him. We expressed our readiness at once to publish Mr. Clay's letter if he would permit us. He then left, taking all the documents with him, saying he would probably return to get our answer about publishing the letter to Mr. Clay. This was the last we saw of him.

It will be seen from this statement, for the truth of which we refer to Mr. Campbell himself, that the Spirit of Liberty editor has asserted two falsehoods in the compass of two or three lines. We did not "retain the letter sometime," but only long enough to read it, and we did not refuse to publish it. We only refused to publish the irrelevant introductory remarks.

Since writing the above, the Post of yesterday has come into our hands, which reiterates the falsehoods of the abolition paper, both in an editorial and in a communication. The author of the communication is a well-known ex-editor, whose former hatred of Locofocoism is now vastly exceeded by his bitter malignity towards Henry Clay. This writer, in his bitter zeal, quotes us as having denounced Mr. Clay as "a gambler and duellist and an immoral and profane man." We have before declared this statement to be *false*, when asserted by the editor of the Post; but this writer *knows* it is false—he knows we never styled Mr. Clay "a gambler, a duellist, or immoral or profane," or denounced him as such. He knows in every remark we made concerning Mr. Clay, we treated him with all proper respect. How can he reconcile it to his conscience, thus knowingly to bear false witness against his neighbor?

Re-publication of Mr. Polk's Speeches.

It is not one of the least singular phases of the political revolution of '44, that a serious premeditated attempt is being made to palm upon the people as a truth that Mr. Polk is as good a Tariffite as Mr. Clay. In the face of his own iterated assertions that he is opposed to the Tariff of '42, or any other Tariff with Protection as a prominent feature, and notwithstanding the ground taken by the Globe, the National Convention, the Nashville Union, Polk's mouth piece, and other consistent Loco prints, numerous demagogues and unprincipled papers are laboring to create the impression before mentioned! It is not using a harsh term to say it is mendacious political turpitude, which, if practiced in any social relation of life, would work the forfeit of any man's reputation for candor and veracity. We are at a loss to see how they can persist in such a course without their cheeks mantling with crimson at the base consciousness of such detestible hypocrisy. We marvel that men should be so lost to every sense of honor, decency, self-respect and deference to the good opinion of their fellow men as to indulge in such a perversion of their moral faculties. But such is the practice which has extensively obtained throughout western Pennsylvania. We have been shown letters from some of the interior counties which speak of the efforts of Loco speakers as systematic in endeavors to cover up Mr. Polk's sentiments upon the question of a Tariff; and not only is it attempted to hide the truth, but the enormity of the fraud is enhanced and heightened by the attempt to palm him off as an advocate of Protection, not *incidental*, but Protection *actual*.

The cry is now for copies of Mr. P.'s speeches and letters upon this subject. Whig documents are good in their place, but this shameless manifestation on the part of the Locos has created a great demand for copies of Polk's genuine speeches and sentiments. We believe it would not be a bad speculation for some Whig printer to publish an edition. At the present time we are certain they would command a great run and do great service to our cause. What could be more conclusive than to show up the duplicity and hypocritical dealing of Loco orators and papers by condemning them out of their candidate's own mouth? It would indeed be an *argumentum ad hominem* to stop their throats with. And how will the people be filled with indignation to detect this cheat, this insult to their moral sense and intelligence. We are certain it will recoil with tremendous effect on the heads of its originators and abettors, and they will find that after all that good old maxium about honesty had better have been observed. We would not say as bitter a thing of them as has been asserted by one of their own party, namely that they are fools and knaves; but since it has been said, we venture the remark that they will find it a very foolish movement and reap a very appropriate reward for such knavish tricks.

The Locofoco Convention of Massachusetts has nominated George Bancroft and Henry H. Childs as the candidates of that party for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of that State. Mr. Bancroft furnished one of his friends in the Convention with a letter positively declining the nomination, but the friend seemed to be of opinion that Mr. Bancroft would accept it if it was offered to him, and he was nominated.

DEATH OF WM. L. STONE.

The demise of this veteran of the Press has given rise to numerous expressions of esteem for himself, and sympathy for his family, by the numerous journals in New York and the country. He was 52 years of age, and has left a wife and one child. He served an apprenticeship in the office of the Farmers' Journal at Cooperstown, Otsego co. N. Y., and contributed many political articles to its columns before he was of age. He subsequently conducted a paper in Hudson; then, the Union at Hartford; the Albany Daily Advertiser; and in 1820 or 1822, in conjunction with Mr. Francis Hall, its present proprietor, he purchased the Commercial Advertiser and Spectator in N. Y., a journal established by Noah Webster, and up to his death, a period of more than twenty years, filled the editorial chair with decided ability. His literary works were a "History of Antimasonry; an account of the imposter Matthias; a work in relation to the Valley of Wyoming; the life of Brant; and at his death he was engaged in writing the life of Sir Wm. Johnson." Peace be to his ashes, for he was not only an eminently able man, but, what is of far more importance in one who controlled public opinion so largely, he was a *good man*.

The Helderbergh War appears to be growing formidable. The Sheriff was not captured and held in durance vile as was represented, but was forced to bivouac in a barn, had several fights next day, was waylaid and shot at and finally got safe into Albany and was there arrested on a charge of assault and battery made by one of the men with whom he had had a conflict! Unless severe measures are used forthwith we shall have a second edition of the Philadelphia mobs.

☞The Boston Mail says the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of that city, has made a donation of *two thousand dollars*, in order to create a fund, the interest of which, is to be distributed in medals, books, &c., among the pupils of the High School who may excel in the various branches of learning taught in that valuable institution.

☞The Daily Morning News is the name of a new Loco paper, which it is said, the Langleys are about to set up in New York, to be edited by Messieurs O'Sullivan and Tilden, aided by Alexander H. Everett. The respectability of the party demands that there should be a decent morning paper of that creed, in New York.

☞The N. Y. papers are speculating on the speculations afloat with regard to the Texas war; Tyler's extra session of Congress; the loan of money by John Bull to Mexico, and all that.

☞The Cincinnatians are talking about a steamboat basin. The plan is this: To construct a basin which shall occupy nearly the site, or not far from it, of Mill Creek, and extending from Gano's bridge to the lower bridge. This basin is to be about a mile in length, three hundred feet in width, and from fifteen to twenty feet in depth. It will be on the level of the Whitewater canal, and be fed by a feeder on the North from Mill Creek. At the lower end it will be connected by ship locks with the Ohio river, and on the upper end by locks with the Miami canal. Thus this basin would embrace, at once connections with both the canals, with the Ohio river, and with all the shipping, canal boats, and commerce of the Miami and Ohio Valleys.

☞The crevasse above New Orleans, is past all remedy save a fall in the river. All efforts to stop it have ceased. The roar of the water rushing through it could be heard two miles distant. The whole country for miles is flooded and the crops ruined, but no loss of human life had occurred.

CLAY BADGE.—Johnson & Duval, at the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, have gotten up a very neat Clay Badge, similar to the one used at Baltimore, at the Young Men's Convention of Ratification.

LOOMIS' ALMANAC, No. II, for 1845, both common and Magazine, has been laid on our table—this Almanac, we believe, stands high for the correctness of its calculations, and the Magazine will be found interesting on account of its pleasing moral selections.

☞The Louisiane State Convention met in New Orleans on the 5th inst.

UNFORTUNATE.—We learn from the Dayton Journal that at the Locofoco meeting in Liberty, last Thursday, an affray arose, which resulted in the death of a young man named Opple. Ill-feeling had existed between certain individuals of that place and others of Germantown. At the meeting in Liberty a small party from Germantown were driven off the ground. After this, a young man named Samuel Dickson, from Germantown, was met by a party of the Liberty men, and threated with violence. He endeavored to avoid any collison with his assailants, but was driven back into a fence corner, and after having been struck several blows, and finding escape impossible, he drew out a pocket knife and stabbed Opple, his immediate assailant, in several places. Opple is since dead. Dickson has the character of a peaceable, well-disposed young man.—*Cin Gaz., Aug.* 16

☞The following is the affidavit of Mr. Anderson who was stabbed on Monday evening. Mr. Anderson died on yesterday evening.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ss.

John Anderson being duly affirmed according to law, deposes and says: I went into the toll house to take the toll from a couple of men and as I was making change this man ran past. I called to him to come back; he did not come and I ran after him and he threw the cents on the ground, and I caught hold of him, and as I did so, he turned around and stabbed me. After he stabbed me I picked up a stone to throw at him, and ran after him holding my bowels. I then called to Mr Murphy to catch this man as he had murdered me. I told him two or three times before he seemed to understand me. I then went into the toll house. On Saturday night our young man stopped this same man and we had some difficulty with him. He said he was one of Moorehead's men and would go over when he pleased, and we had some difficulty and words. This is the man. I am perfectly in my senses and know him perfectly. Sam knows that he is the same man with whom we had the difficulty on Saturday night. As near as I could see when he stabbed me the weapon was a chisel. This was on Monday evening, August 19, 1844

JOHN ANDERSON.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 19th day of August, 1844

ALEXANDER HAY.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

NATURALIZATION.

It has been currently reported, that there are numbers of Foreigners being naturalized in the Bankrupt Court for the Western district of Pennsylvania, now I beg leave to ask through the columns of your paper by what authority, a mere statuary Court, not having "Common Law Jurisdiction," grants certificates of naturalization. If the officers of that Court will refer to the 3d section of the Act of Congress of the 24th May, 1828, they will find it provided, "*that every Court of record having Common Law Jurisdiction, having a seal &c,*" shall have the power of Naturalization ONLY. It has been suggested to me that the officers of elections ought to be on their guard; and watch all these certificates granted to aliens, headed "In Bankruptcy"

W.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—I was somewhat amused at some of J. K. Moorhead's remarks (prepared for him perhaps,) on taking the chair at Broadhurst's the other night: particularly his endeavor to press Francis R. Shunk upon his party as a *workingman*, he work'd so hard *for office*, that at last he work'd himself into two offices at once, and this is the reason for styling him a *workingman*. "He discharged more labour," says Mr Moorhead, "than any other man ever did at Harrisburgh in the same time."—he should have added *of the same kind*, for no other man at Harrisburgh, or elsewhere, I presume in this Republican country, was ever so fortunate as to hold too lucrative offices at the same time. Mr. Moorhead has known him he says, "for more than a quarter of a century."—wonder if he ever knew him work out of office in all that time—perhaps he has, since Mr. Shunk came to this place,—if so, wonder if he knows any thing of his working to try to get into office again.

One of the resolutions adopted at the meeting, claims for Shunk the support of his party, upon the ground of his "*magnanimous acquiescence* in the success of his lamented competitor." Is there any magnanimity in submitting to what a man can't help? Yet it is pretended that this wonderful instance of *magnanimity*, "has secured to him the approbation of both political friends and opponents." Not quite so fast gentlemen, the Whigs are not thus to be duped—they go for their country—Mr. Shunk works for himself. They go against the extension and perpetuation of slavery, by taking in Texas. Mr. Shunk goes for them—for Polk Texas and himself. "By their fruits ye shall know them." "Men do not gather grapes of thorns."

A WHIG.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR.—*Dear Sir*—Permit me through your paper to settle a controversy which I regret I have innocently become the subject of, and which had its foundation in the fact that my name has been published in the Democratic papers of Pittsburgh, as a member of a committee of correspondence appointed at their county convention, and which places me before my friends and acquaintances of both parties, as a two party man, although I have had some satisfaction of mind, in believing that I was pretty free from the shackles of any party, influenced and acting only by principle and common sense. I never had the honor, however, to belong to that party, nor to act in any way with them as a party, and although my name is not a common name, I presume there must be another Hamilton Stewart. I am now, and have always been, an admirer of the great American Statesman, Henry Clay, and his principles, and cannot conceive of any better way to serve my country, promote my own interests and the interests of those who are near and dear to me, than by voting for and using my influence to elevate that great man for the sake of his principles. With much respect for the feelings and opinions of my name-sake and others, who differ with me in opinions, I remain,

HAMILTON STEWART.

Native of Ireland, and manufacturer of linen and cotton goods, First Ward, City of Allegheny, Pa.

August 19th, 1844.

The New York Tribune, speaking of the eloquent remarks made by Mr. Choate, at the Springfield Convention, says—"It appeared to be extemporaneous, and yet it flowed on in a stream of polished eloquence. He was so excited in the earnestness with which he met the questions of Texas and the Tariff, that, in the somewhat violent gesture which he used in speaking, he burst his coat, leaving a rent of five or six inches long, below the right shoulder!"

This reminds us of the anecdote related of the gallant old Commodore Hull, on going into the action with the Guerriere. He was running down for the enemy in the good ship Constitution, with the guns double-shotted, and every man at his station, eager for the engagement. The British commenced the action, and while their shots were whistling among the rigging, or making a fearful racket on the gun deck, the Commodore was coolly walking the poop, giving orders for the men to keep cool, and not to fire a shot until the word was given. At length Mr. Morris, the first Lieutenant, represented to the Commodore that the men were impatient to engage—that some of their number had been killed or wounded, and could hardly be restrained from returning the fire. "Are you all ready on the gun deck, Mr. Morris?" "Aye, aye, sir, all ready!" By this time the Constitution had ranged fairly alongside the Guerriere, within half pistol shot—"Well, then," replied the Commodore in a stentorian voice, "In God's name *Fire!*"

He accompanied this emphatic order, with a gesture, not of his arm merely, but one in which his *whole frame* partook—and the consequence was that the tight pantaloons which he wore on that memorable day could not resist the action of his muscles—but burst their seams from clue to earing! The sequel of that naval battle is well known—and while our Whig orators are actuated by a spirit of zeal and patriotism, similar to that which warmed the bosom of the gallant Commodore, victory will perch on their banners.—*Bos. Jour.*

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

The following letter from Mr. Clay, on duelling, is in answer to a long, ill-digested, and not very respectful letter, from certain individuals in Westmoreland county, drawn up by a very eccentric, though doubtless well-meaning man, Mr. Wm. Campbell. After reading Mr. Campbell's long-winded and uncourteous epistle, the most of which is an argument upon duelling, directed against Mr. Clay himself, one cannot but admire the courtesy and good-temper of his reply, as follows:

ASHLAND, August 1, 1844.

Gentlemen—I duly received your letter of the 15th ultimo, on the subject of dueling, and I appreciate fully the friendly, pious and patriotic motives which prompted you to address it to me. Pernicious as the practice undoubtedly is, I hope you will excuse me when I say that there are other questions in our public affairs of much higher and of more general importance. The victims, or votaries of that practice are but few in number, and bear no comparison with the immense number of sufferers from the rejection of wise measures of national policy, or the adoption of those of an opposite character.

I expressed, in strong terms of condemnation my opinion against duelling in a letter which I addressed to my constituents, in Morch; 1824, which is to be faund in the published collection of my speeches. Again, within a few years past, I gave evidence of my strong disapprobation of it, by voting, in the Senate of the U. States, for the bill for suppressing duelling in the District of Columbia.

With these proofs of my sentiments, I think, gentlemen, you ought to be satisfied. But you ask me whether, if I were chalenged to fight a duel, I would reject the invitation? Considering my age, which is now past 67, I feel that I should expose myself to ridicule if I were to proclaim whether I would or would not fight a duel. It is certainly one of the most unlikely events that can possibly be imagined, and I cannot conceive a case in which I should be provoked or tempted to go to the field of combat. But, as I cannot foresee all the contingencies which may possibly arise, in the short remnant of my life, and for the reason which I have already stated, of avoiding any exposure of myself to ridicule, I cannot reconcile it to my sense of propriety to make a declaration one way or the other.

You have, gentlemen, done me some, but not full justice, in respect to the affair of the lamented Cilley. When I first obtained any knowledge of his difficulty with Mr. Graves, I did not think that there was the smallest occasion for a combat between them. I believe, from the first, that the matter would be amicably accommodated, to that end all my exertions were directed. I did not know that it was not accommodated until the day when, and after the parties went out to fight. On that day I was confined to my room, by illness, and it was altogether accidental, that I obtained information that the parties had gone out. But I was neither informed as to the plan, or the hour of their meeting. Contrary to the impression which you entertain, I did advise the employment of the police to arrest the parties and prevent the duel. The constables accordingly went out in search of them, but like myself, being ignorant of the time and place of their meeting, they mistook their route, and failed in the accomplishment of the object. If you would read attentively the whole of my correspondence with Mr. Wise, to which you have referred, you will find that it sustains the preceding statement.

I am gentlemen, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant.
H. CLAY.

Messrs. Alex. Plumer, William Campbell, Eli Cope, John Darr, Joseph Darr, Bela Smith, Amie Smith, Eli H. McClelland, Robert Cunningham, James Finley, John Boyd, M. P. Smith, Wm. Brookens, and E. Newton, &c., &c., &c.

Gen. Harrison and Gen. Markle.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 22, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

General JOSEPH MARKLE,

Of Westmoreland County.

Congress,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH.

Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.

Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.

Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD of Lebanon county.

Mr. Clay on the Tariff.

ASHLAND, 29th June, 1844

Dear Sir:—I have received your favor, stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of Protection at the North, and for Free Trade at the South; and you desire an expression of my opinion, under my own hand, for the purpose of correcting this misrepresentation. I am afraid that you will find the effort vain to correct misrepresentations of me. Those who choose to understand my opinions can have no difficulty in clearly comprehending them. I have repeatedly expressed them as late as this spring, and several times in answer to letters from Pennsylvania. My opinions, such as they are, have been recently quite as freely expressed at the South as I ever uttered them at the North. I HAVE EVERY WHERE MAINTAINED THAT IN ADJUSTING A TARIFF FOR REVENUE, DISCRIMINATIONS OUGHT TO BE MADE FOR PROTECTION; THAT THE TARIFF OF 1842 HAS OPERATED MOST BENEFICIALLY, AND THAT I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL.—These opinions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston in South Carolina, North Carolina, and in Virginia.

Your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Mr. Frederick J. Cope."

MR. POLK ON THE TARIFF.

Letter to the people of Tennessee, June 1843

"Upon the subject of the Tariff I have but little to add to what I have heretofore often declared to the public.—*All who have observed my course know that* I HAVE AT ALL TIMES BEEN OPPOSED TO THE "PROTECTIVE POLICY." *I am for laying such moderate duties on imports as will raise revenue enough when added to the income from the sale of lands and other incidental sources, to defray the expenses of government economically administered. I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue* AND OPPOSED TO A TARIFF FOR PROTECTION.—I was a member of Congress during the period that this subject excited greatest interest. *I was opposed to the Protective Tariff of 1828 and voted against it.* I voted for the act of 1832—*because it reduced the Tariff of 1828 to lower rates. That made some reduction,* THOUGH NOT AS MUCH AS I DESIRED *to have made.* I voted for the act of March 2d, 1833 (commonly called the compromise act,) which reduced the rates of the act of 1832 to still lower rates, and finally brought the rates of the act of 1832 down to a point at which no article was after the 30th of June 1842 to be subject to a duty higher than 20 per cent. This was the law when the late Whig Congress came into power. By the tariff act of the 30th August, 1842, *the compromise act was violated and repealed* I AM OPPOSED TO THE ACT OF 1842, *not regarding it to be a revenue tariff, but in many of its provisions* HIGHLY PROTECTIVE AND OPPRESSIVE *in its character. I am in favor of the restoration of the compromise act of* 1833.

(Signed) JAMES K. POLK."

Mr. Polk On Wool.

"THE WOOL GROWERS CONSIDER THE DUTY ON FOREIGN WOOL AS IMPORTANT TO THEIR PROSPERITY. THIS OPINION I APPREHEND IS FOUNDED IN ERROR. * * *

"MY OWN OPINION IS THAT WOOL SHOULD BE DUTY FREE."—Congressional Debate, vol. 9, page 1191.

And for Annexation.

"I HAVE NO HESITATION IN DECLARING, THAT I AM IN FAVOR OF THE IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE TERRITORY AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

Jas. K. Polk, to the citizens of Cincinnati, Apr. 28, 1844.

Allegheny County Meetings.

The following Whig Meetings will be held in Allegheny county previous to the 10th September next:—

Robinson	"	Saturday, 24	"	at Edmondson's.
Versailles	"	do. 24	"	at McKeesport.
Plum	"	do. 24	"	at New Texas.
Jefferson	"	Monday, 26	"	at Amos Pearce.
Mifflin	"	Tuesday, 27	"	J K Snodgrass'.
East Deer	"	do. 27	"	at Tarentum.
U. St. Clair	"	Wednesday, 28	"	Hiram Hultz's.
Lawrenceville,		do. 28	"	Lawrenceville.
Moon	"	Thursday, 29	"	Wm G Smith's.
Findlay	"	Friday, 30	"	at Clinton.
Baldwin	"	Friday, 30	"	Jonn Cowan's.
Ohio	"	do 31	"	Sewickleyville.
Pine	"	do 31	"	J. Logan's tav.
Franklin	"	Monday, 2d Sept,	"	at S. Neeley's.
West Deer	"	Tuesday, 3	"	at Bakerstown.
Indiana	"	Wednesday, 4	"	at Fairview.
Plum	"	Thursday, 5	"	at Monroe's.
Wilkins	"	Friday, 6	"	at Wilkinsb'g.
Peebles	"	Saturday, 7	"	at East Liberty
Ross	"	do 7	"	J. C. Bryant's.
Indiana	"	do 7	"	at the Grove

aug 20 above Spang's iron works.

Whig Committee on Naturalization.

☞The following named persons have been appointed a Committee on Naturalization for the county of Allegheny:—

J. H. SEWELL, office on Fourth street, near Smithfield.
Jos. KNOX, " in Bakewells' buildings, Grant st.
ALEX. H. MILLAR, on 4th street, below Smithfield.
N. BUCKMASTER, " above "
H. W. WILLIAMS, " " "

Persons wishing to procure their papers and become citizens, will call on either of the above named persons at their office. Their services will be rendered gratuitously. By order of the Executive Committee for the Central Clay Club of Allegheny county.

Prize Banners—Who Contests!

A splendid Prize Banner will be presented, by the WHIG LADIES of Pittsburgh, to the largest county delegation in Pennsylvania or the adjoining States, proportioned to its Whig vote, that shall attend the Convention to be held in this city, on the 10th of September next. Allegheny county to be excluded.

Another superb Prize Banner will be presented by the Whig Ladies of Pittsburgh to the largest Township Delegation from the County of Allegheny in proportion to its Whig vote, excluding Pittsburgh, Allegheny city, Manchester, Birmingham, Pitt township and Lower St Clair

Tariff Mass Convention.

☞The friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, Markle and a Protective Tariff, in Western Pennsylvania, and the adjoining counties of Ohio and Virginia, are invited to meet at Pittsburgh, in MASS CONVENTION, on TUESDAY September 10th, 1844.

S. Fahnestock,	John Morrison,
C. B. M. Smith,	E. W. Stephens,
James Dunlop,	George S. Hays,
Robert Mackey,	Eph. Jones,
A. H. Miller,	M. Beltzhoover,
Wm. Eichbaum,	J. H. Davis,
Joshua Hanna,	Ch. L. Magee,
John Small,	COMMITTEE.

Plum Township.

☞A meeting of the friends of Clay and Markle will be held in Plum township, at NEW TEXAS, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming a CLAY AND MARKLE CLUB.

aug 15-w1t MANY ANTIMASONS AND WHIGS.

Whig and Tariff Rally.

☞A meeting of the Tarentum and East Deer Clay and Markle Club, will be held on Tuesday, the 27th inst. at the Club Rooms in the borough of Tarentum, at 2 o'clk. in the afternoon, and 7 o'clock in the evening.

All the friends of the Tariff of 1842 and opposed to the Annexation of Texas are invited to attend.

☞Hon. Walter Forward and C. Darragh will address the meeting. Come and hear men of all parties.

WM. J. MCCLEARY, President.

J. M. PORTER, Rec. Sec.

Meeting in Baldwin.

☞At a meeting held at the house of John Cowan, the undersigned were appointed a committee to invite the candidates on the Whig and Democratic tickets to address the citizens of Baldwin township, on FRIDAY, 30th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house of John Cowan, on the Brownsville Road.

MATHEW H. WEST,
JOHN WILSON,
HIRAM ARMSTRONG,
GEORGE McGIBENEY,
aug 22 JOSEPH McKNIGHT.

Will our country exchange papers, in the region around Pittsburgh, publish our notice for a Convention in this city on the 10th of September, and call attention to it. From accounts already received, we can confidently say, this is going to be one of the most brilliant Conventions of the campaign.

☞The attention of our country friends is directed to the list of appointments for the county, to be held previous to the 10th of September. At these meetings the candidates and other gentlemen will attend to address the people. Let the notices be extended as widely as possible, that there may be large assemblages of the people. The good cause is now going on finely; never better. The attempt of the Locofocos to foist upon the people of Pennsylvania, a free trade man, and one pledged to the extension of slavery, is soon to meet with a most withering rebuke.

The Meeting at Elizabeth.

The Whig meeting at Elizabeth, on Tuesday, was a brilliant demonstration of Whig zeal and strength. Through feeble health we were prevented from visiting our Elizabeth friends, as we intended, but we have the most cheering accounts from those who were present. It is estimated that there were at least *two thousand* persons present. The *ladies* came in a procession, and took a great interest in all the proceedings, both through the day and in the evening. The Whigs had in procession, over 800 persons, and large numbers mixed among the crowd, wearing Clay badges, who did not join the procession. Messrs Darragh and Dunlop, addressed the meeting in the morning, and Messrs. Darsie and Bigham in the evening.

The Locofocos held their meeting on the same day, for the borough and township, and were only able to number 219 in procession. It was admitted on all hands that the Whigs had five to one at their meeting, and displayed more than that difference in ardor and energy.

LIBERTY CONVENTION.—The Liberty men of Western Pennsylvania were holding a Convention in this city yesterday, at Broadhursts. Ed. Smith and Judge King, of Ohio, addressed the meeting.

WM. E. AUSTIN.

This gentleman, in his speech last night before the Liberty meeting in the New Market House, related some of the most *obscene* and blasphemous anecdotes we ever heard in a public meeting. We really felt pained for the honest and strictly moral citizen who presided. If this is a specimen of the orators of the *moral* party, save us from their teachings.—*Allegheny Morning Express.*

Thr ugh illness we were unable to attend the meeting at which this Austin exhibited his low wit, but we understand he took occasion to make a most brutal attack upon us. At this we are not in the least surprised. He has not brains enough to make an argument, and, therefore fills up his time in blackguarding better men than himself. We are informed that he attacked two other citizens, whose characters are as much above his as Henry Clay's intellect and statesmanship are above that of James K. Polk. We understand the cause of this fellow Austin's malice towards us. His predominant trait is *vanity*, and *that* we touched last spring, when we exhibited some of his meanness, and he cannot forgive us. He cowardly takes revenge, by attacking us whenever he can find any body to listen to his wishy-washy harrangues.—Wonder when he makes his fourth political somerset.

☞The following card appeared in the American yesterday afternoon. Mr. Forward answers Mr. McCandless' proposed question in a few words and to the purpose:

To the Editor of the American,

The appearance of Mr. M'Candless' Card in your paper of yesterday makes it proper that I should say that the debate at Manchester on last Saturday was projected and arranged while I was absent from home, and that, on my return, I stated to the persons concerned, as I supposed in the arrangement, that I could not be present.

I regret that my absence should have frustrated the debate, more especially as the question which Mr. M'Candless intended to propound to me as to "the malign influence of Mr. Clay in opposition to the Tariff Act of 1842" is one about which I could have given him no information and must, have answered in the negative. WALTER FORWARD.

Aug. 20, 1844.

A SECEDER FROM THE WHIGS.

R. Kidder Meade, who was a Whig Elector in Virginia in 1840, has abandoned the party and joined the Locofocos. The Richmond Enquirer of Friday, the 16th, contains a long letter from him setting forth the reasons which moved him to this somerset, from which we make the following extracts:

"I must confess that it is with feelings of great mortification that I perceive a large portion of those who were so *ultra* on the subject of protection as to withdraw from the support of Gen. Jackson on account of his seeming unwillingness to enforce the tariff of 1833, now so facile on that subject as to be anxious for the elevation of the very man whose boast and glory is, to have been the FATHER of that system."

"All these reasons (why the Whigs of the north oppose annexation) may be summed up in a few words—*a deep and abiding hostility to the existence of slavery. They will do nothing that will extend the territory, or increase the power or influence of those States in which it exists.*"

"It cannot escape our particular observation, that the Northern Whigs speak not only of preventing the *extension*, but also the *perpetuation* of slavery."

A DARK SPOT.—The following Counties, contiguous territory, and situated in the North Eastern part of North Carolina, show a proportion of about five Locofoco voters to one Whig! We annex their votes for Governor at the recent election, and the number of white persons, males and females, over twenty years of age who cannot read and write, (according to the census of 1840.) The total white population of these counties was in 1840, 29,237.

	Loco.	Whig	Whites over 20 who cannot read and write:
Edgecombe,	1,410	118	1,579
Nash,	790	67	1,052
Wayne,	846	216	1,736
Franklin,	710	351	748
Warren,	716	127	507
Total	4,472	889	5,617

These Counties gave Harrison for President only 993 votes in 1840.

An Avalanche of Freemen—From Twenty to Twenty-Five Thousand Whigs in Convention Assembled!

Of all the mass meetings which have been held in Zanesville, that of Wednesday last will be memorable for the numbers in attendance and the enthusiasm of the vast gathering. A few delegates arrived even as early as Monday evening. On Tuesday, crowd after crowd poured into town until it was thought the people had *all arrived*. By 9 o'clock at night the streets of Zanesville were thronged with strangers—music was heard in every quarter—a torch light procession, with transparencies of every conceivable description, threaded its way through the crowd, headed by the Clay Glee Club of our town.

After the procession had retired to the square in front of the Court House, they were addressed by Charles Bowen, Esq. for about an hour on the Tariff question—a question which but few men can discuss with more ability than Mr. B.

All of Tuesday night the people were coming; and with the rising of the sun on Wednesday morning came thousands. Every avenue to Zanesville was crowded. From the east came the people of the border townships of this county—headed by two excellent Bands from Guernsey, (the Cambridge and Middletown) —together with a large number of citizens from the counties east of Muskingum. The western counties poured in their thousands; and among the novelties in the various processions none attracted more attention than a *full rigged Brig from Columbus!* Besides the excellent music of the Newark and Granville Bands, the crew of the Brig *"Harry of the West"* sang some capital songs as the procession moved through our streets.

At 10 o'clock the Chief Marshal (Capt. Robt Hazlett,) attempted in vain to get all the people in attendance into line; but the streets were so densely crowded that it was found utterly impossible to form any thing like a procession There was not *room* in our town for any such display of Whig strength; and finally the people rushed pell-mell for the "old Elm," where the stand was erected. The Convention was then organized by the appointment of officers, after which it was addressed by Bartly, Ewing, Storer, Corwin and others.—It was a glorious day for Zanesville and the Whigs.—*Zanesville Repub.*

THE EXTRA SESSION RUMOR.

A rumor has gone abroad from this city that at a late meeting of the Cabinet it has been determined to call an *Extra Session of Congress*; and the reason for this determination is stated to be that England has taken the loan of four millions of dollars lately authorized by the Congress of Mexico.

We have heard nothing here of the proposed call of Congress; nor are we aware of the occurrence of anything which seems likely to induce the Executive and his constitutional advisers to put themselves to all the trouble which an extra session of Congress will necessarily give them.

We do not perceive how the fact of the Government of Mexico having succeeded in borrowing four millions of dollars, if it were true, would concern the Congress of the United States any more than the late borrowing of four or five times as much by the United States concerned the Congress of Mexico.

The supposition that Mexico has obtained money from the *Government* of England for her purposes would be, of course, a mere absurdity. Still, less, we imagine, has she succeeded in borrowing four millions from the *capitalists* of England.—Where the Government of the United States utterly failed in its attempt at a loan, only two years ago, it is not proable, and hardly possible, that Mexico should now have succeeded. But, whether so or not, it is very clear that the United States have nothing to do with the matter.

If there were any disorder in our own finances—any deficiency, present or prospective, in the means of defraying the expenses of this Government—it might be a justifiable reason for convoking Congress before the constitutional period of its re-assemblage, because Congress alone could supply the deficiency. But the Treasury of the United States is not only abundantly but redundantly supplied with money.

We are not aware, therefore, of any reason, connected even remotely with the interests of the United States, for supposing that the call of an Extra Session of Congress has been seriously thought of by the Executive.—*Nat. Intel., Aug.* 19.

From the New York Republic, August 16.

Mr. Van Buren—New York—Texas.

From the annexed letter of our Saratoga correspondent it will be seen that an attempt has been made to induce Mr. Van Buren to aid in harmonizing the Texas and anti Texas divisions of the Polk party of this State. The result however has been by no means satisfactory to the pacificators. Mr. Van Buren was too old an intriguer to be caught in the trap that was set for him. He has no idea of sacrificing himself to keep afloat a few brief months longer the sinking fortunes of Messrs. Polk and Bouck. He did not pen his letter unfavorable to the Texas treaty without acquainting himself thoroughly with the views and sympathies of the people of the "Empire State" upon the question. He sees no reasons to change his convictions. On the contrary, he doubtless believes, with the signers of the "confidential circular," that the doctrine of the advocates of annexation, is "abhorrent to the opinions and feelings of a great majority of the Northern freemen." He has the sagacity to perceive that in the abandonment of his nomination by the Convention at Baltimore, the party was doomed. He has no faith in its success at the coming election, and he means to reserve himself for better times. If we may infer anything from what he has done, or rather left undone, such are the considerations by which he is at present influenced. The "Northern man with Southern principles" has at length been cornered. No persuasion can make him swallow the Texas pill. However apt he may have been in administering quack remedies to the country, he knows too much of the secrets of the laboratory to subject his own constitution to any such doubtful nostrum. We shall soon see him as bitterly denounced for his constituency as Mr. Benton now is by those who, a few short months since would have given "twenty, forty, fifty, an hundred ducats a piece for his picture in little."

The Texas millstone was not needed to sink our adversaries deeper in despondency; but with it hung about their necks, we see no hope for them.

Correspondence of the N Y Republic.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Saratoga, Aug. 14

Locofoco Manœuvering—An attempt to entrap Mr Van Buren—The Trout Dinner at the Lake House—The "Fox not Bagged"—Discomfiture of the Hunters, and escape of the Fox to Sharon Springs—Mr. Senator Wright and his letter—

There has been a very snug little bit of Locofoco manœuvering going on here for the past few days, which resulted, as I had previously hinted, in enticing the Farmer of Lindenwold to a quiet sociable trout dinner at the Lake House yesterday. It has become necessary to the Southern party, that the dissensions at the North should be healed by applying some Kinderhook balm to the sore. Unless the smiling countenance of Matty can be brought to the front of the Locofoco platform, the friends of "Jemmy Polk of Tennessee" are apprehensive that his stern Texas looking phiz will be too stiong a dose for the Northern Locos to swallow; so acting on instructions from the Louisiana Caucus, the Hon. Mr Slidell, [who has been unremitting in his attentions to the ex-President since his arrival among us, had a talk with some of the leading men of the party as to the best means of inducing the rejected nominee to come out boldly and unhesitatingly; in fact, to lay aside his non committal policy, which they had hitherto found so very convenient, and raise the shout for Polk and Texas.

A public dinner was proposed; but this was too desperate a hazard to run; so to avoid the Scylla of refusal and the Charybdis of neutrality, it was agreed on to invite him to a game dinner at the Lake House. The invitation was given, and as Martin knew his men too well not to know that he could enjoy a good dinner and champagne without committing himself, he accepted it, and the party, by separate routes, without any parade or cavalcade, met at half-past three at the ground. They strolled along the margin of the lake until the tinkling of a small bell was heard from a back window, and then, one by one, they dodged in and prepared for the bait. Judge Wayne presided, and on his right hand sat the distinguished guests; the remaining chairs were occupied by Blair, of Miss, Slidell, of Louisiana; Pringle, of Charleston; Bayard, of Delaware; Hillen, Barney and Frick of Baltimore; Elliott, of South Carolina, — Nelson, Attorney General; Walter Bowne, of New York; and a moderate Whig named Rogers, I believe from New York, who liked a good dinner, no matter what the company was, whether Locofoco or Whig, so long as the trout was fresh and the Burgundy plenty.

As the evening sun poured his golden flood across the lake, and the smooth glassy surface reflected the dazzling beams back upon the Lake House windows, the curtains were drawn tightly, and, thus, shut out from the rude gaze of the lounger, and the eves-dropping of the artful dodger, they devoured the boiled salmon, fried bass, woodcock, partridge and trout, until their democratic palates were sated with those appendages of aristocratic dinners. Then commenced the game in earnest. I cannot give you any account of "the hunt," but the result is certain that at seven o'clock when the carriages were ordered to the door, "the *fox* was *not* bagged." As *he* issued from the door, a smile of triumphant satisfaction sat on his cunning features, which was interpreted by a bystander to mean "Gentlemen, I am indebted to you for a capital dinner—I can enjoy as many trout and champagne dinners as you wish to give me, but most respectfully decline drinking Texas and Slavery, as a bumper toast." As the party came, so they departed, downcast at their discomfiture. They arrived to a late tea at the U. S., and as they took their seats here and there, so as to prevent the possibility of detection, or of having their flimsy effort revealed by keeping too close to their prey, the chagrin was too apparent on their countenances to doubt how bitterly they cursed the obstinacy of New York's favorite son.

The result was manifest in the betting room that evening, as the Locos, depending on the result of the conference, had been rather bold with their hundreds, for some days previous, but they suddenly drew the purse strings when they discovered that Matty had headed the pack.

The long and the short of the matter is, that Van Buren has positively refused to take any part in the November election, or to lend his aid to further the views of the "New Party." The Van Buren men have been sacrificed, and it would ill become the idol of that party to lend his influence to build upon their ruins the fortunes of their despoilers. He is too wise, and too much of a statesman, not to see defeat and ruin in the principles on which the "New Party" have resolved to fight the battle. In their overthrow there is still hope left that when Clay has had his "one term" the old party may prove their attachment to their insulted leader, by placing his name foremost in the Convention of 1848. In order to avoid any new importunities, Mr. Van Buren left Saratoga by the early train of cars this morning for Sharon Springs, where he hopes to escape the fusilade of the Southern Guard.

The opinion prevails here, among the Democratic leaders, that Wright's letter is positive and conclusive, and that he cannot on any grounds be induced to allow his name to be employed as a "make-peace" to gratify the new party. Attorney General Nelson differs from his friends, and regards Mr. Wright's intentions, as expressed in his last letter, to be to allow his name to be used only when every other candidate has been withdrawn. Defeated in the effort to gain over Van Buren, it is probable that the new party will run Wright as Governor, whether he consents or not—Wright or Van Buren must be made the pack horse to carry the North. Van Buren has kicked the saddle off, and now it remains to be seen whether Wright cannot, by compulsion, be made to wear the galling yoke. The Southern party may tighten the girth to its last inch, yet the Texas saddle tree will wring the withers of every full blooded Northern horse they may run on the Democratic course.

LIEUT. FREMONT'S EXPEDITION.—We find the following notice of this expedition, just returned to St. Louis, in the *Daily Missourian*:

The party, it will be remembered, left this city on the 13th of May 1843—very nearly fifteen months ago—and by the latter part of that month they had passed the Western boundary of Missouri and launched out into the Prairies.

Leaving the Frontier in the beginning of June, and travelling along the line of the Kansas River, the party reached the Rocky Mountains early in July, and occupied that month in exploring the heads of the Arkansas. At the close of the month they crossed the mountains and continued their way to the westward, and reached the Great Salt Lake in the beginning of September. No human being had ever before visited the Island of this celebrated Lake—and a few weeks were spent in its unknown waters, and in surveying the adjacent country. The latter part of this month found them at Fort Hall, where the winter set in early with a severe storm, on the 19th.

Pursuing their way on the Oregon road; they reached the Falls of the Columbia early in the month of November. Leaving his party here Mr. Fremont proceeded by water to Fort Vancouver, at which place he arrived at the commencement of the rainy season. On the 25th of November, in a snow storm, they left the [Falls" on their homeward route, intending to return by way of the Klamet and Mary's Lake. No interruption in the form of difficulties occurred to impede their march until they had passed the Klamet Lake, in the middle of December, when their course to the southward and eastward was barred by parallel ranges of snow and volcanic mountains, in the valleys of which they were forced constantly to the southward making little or no easting.

They travelled in this way along the eastern base of the great California mountains, whose peaks rise seventeen thousand feet above the sea, encountering many bands of Indians of a very wild character, and some of whom had never before seen a white man. Towards the end of January their animals' feet had become so much worn by the ice and rocks that they were scarcely able to travel; and provisions had begun to fail, as the country had been found destitute of game—the Indians subsisting on fish, or roots and seeds. They were now between the 38 deg. and 39 deg. parallel, immediately under the snowy range of California. Mr. Fremont determined to attempt to cross this, and to force a way to the settlement on the Bay of San Francisco. The mountain is here one hundred and fifty miles broad, and, on its upper regions the snow was from five to twenty feet deep. They were occupied nearly a month in crossing it, but finally succeeded, and early in March exchanged the snow of mid winter for the verdure of perpetual spring, in the valley of the river Sacramento.

The party were cordially received and hospitably entertained, at his residence, near the Bay of San Francisco, by John A. Sutter, Esq. Prefect of the frontier of California. Here they remained some time to recruit: and at the end of March resumed their homeward journey. They proceeded several degrees to the Southward to re-cross the mountains, and passing over the California deserts by the span Trace, reached Bent's Fort, by way of the head waters of the Arkansas, on the 1st day of July and the frontier of Missouri on the last of the same month.

A NUMEROUS FAMILY OF WHIGS.—Stephen Bates, a surviving veteran of the Revolution, residing near Akron, Ohio, has a family of children and grand-children amounting in number to THIRTY TWO voters, who are all zealous, devoted Whigs.

A parallel to this can be found in Missouri At the recent Whig Convention in that State, "Old Mr. Brown of Platte" came forward. He said he was a Whig of '76, and is still a Whig; he voted for Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe; was a soldier; is the father of twelve children—9 sons and three daughters; 7 of the sons are Whig voters; has 84 grand children, and 64 great grand children—27 *Whig voters among them.—Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Lord Morpeth and the next Vice President of the United States.—Mr. Rockwell, of the Connecticut Senate, told a good anecdote the other day at a temperance meeting in New Haven. He said that when Lord Morpeth, a few years ago, was in this country, he chanced to be at a dinner table in company with Mr. Frelinghuysen. He filled his glass, and asked Mr. F. to allow him the pleasure of taking wine with him, who politely declined the honor, remarking that he had abandoned its use. "You are more than half right," replied Lord M. His Lordship afterwards commenced pouring water into his glass with wine, drinking it about half and half. "I see, my Lord," said Mr. F. "that you are *just half right.*"

Destructive Fire in Gardiner, Me.

We have received a slip from the office of the Yankee Blade, giving the following intelligence respecting a destructive fire at Gardiner:

"This morning our town was visited by the most extensive conflagration ever known here. The whole of the mills on the lower dam, together with three dwellings and two shops, and an immense mass of lumber have been destroyed. The Northern end of the bridge across the stream at the grist mill, was completely enveloped in flames, and it was only by cutting it off at the other extremity, that they were prevented from communicating to the buildings an the lower street. The fire was first discovered about 2 o'clock, A M.—The two upper mills were, however, enveloped in flames.

Among the greatest losers are R. H. Gardiner, Esq., loss estimated at from 15 to $20,000; Messrs. Deane, Bowman & Swan, $4,000; Shaw & Sheldon, $2,500; Cook & Shaw, $1,500; Wing & Bates, $1,000; Dinsmore & Co., $1,000. The whole loss is variously estimated at from thirty to forty thousand dollars The other losers are Wm. Day, dwelling house, valued at $550; Newall Day, dwelling house, $350; —— Tibbets, dwelling house, $200; John Maxwell, shop $250; Abel Thompson, shop, loss unknown The origin of the fire is as yet unknown; but the better opinion seems to be that it was caused by friction—some of the machinery having been left running during the night."

A slip from the Cold Water Fountain says:

"Some persons have made an imperfect estimate of the loss property. It is probably somewhat less than $75,000. Some say that $50,000 will cover the actual loss. If we take into the account the whole loss to the town, including the stagnation of business which will be occasioned, we think the estimate first made of $100,000 will not be found too large."

From the Rochester Democrat.

GREAT FIRE IN TORONTO.

A gentleman of this city who arrived from Toronto by the "Gore," yesterday, informs us that a destructive conflagration, occurred in that place on Wednesday afternoon, which destroyed five brick houses on Younge street, (two taverns and three stores,) and the extensive iron foundry of Messrs. Cheney and Metcalf, together with numerous mechanics' shops &c, on Lot street.

The fire originated, it was said, in a stable belonging to the Rob Roy tavern in the rear of the foundry; and the wind blowing briskly from the east, with the combustible nature of the buildings, the flames spread with terrific rapidity to the range of brick buildings on Younge street, giving the numerous inhabitants of the upper stories hardly time to escape with their lives and a few of their most valuable articles. It required the utmost exertions of their not over valiant fire department to prevent the fire from crossing Younge street to the wooden buildings opposite.

The city of Toronto has improved very much in growth and appearance within two years past, but there is still room for much improvement, and in nothing more than the fire department. To a citizen of Rochester who is used to witnessing the performance of our own gallant firemen in battling with the devouring element, there is much that is highly ludicrous at a fire in Toronto.

Mr. Cheney, of the firm of Cheney & Hunter, in this city, is a sufferer by this fire, but to what amount he has not been able to ascertain.

U. S IRON STEAMER MICHIGAN.—This vessel, put together at Erie, is at length said to be completed, and presents a perfect model. She has made two trial trips, the first going 46 miles in 4 hours and 18 minutes, the second 50 miles in 4 hours and 22 minutes, with a heavy beam wind.

According to the Erie Gazette, her draught of water is quite small. With all her guns, and forty tons of coal on board, she draws but 7 ft. 1½ inch water, being a less draught than any war vessel of her class now afloat, and combines more strength than is possible for any wooden vessel of her tonnage.—*Buffalo Com Adv.*

RIOTS IN CANADA.—A very serious affray occurred last week at Wardsville, on the new line of road to Chatham, growing out of disorderly conduct on the part of some of the men at work on the road, towards two females, which their friends, inhabitants of the place, resented. From all that we have heard, several men have been dreadfully beaten,—one dangerously wounded, and the fight between the parties must have been kept up a long time; for it is said that a number of Indians were collected by the inhabitants to assist them, and that the road men declined returning to their work through fear.

Since writing the above we learn that the riots at Wardsville still continue, and application has been made to the Sheriff for assistance. Captain Cronyn, with a number of special constables, had proceeded to the spot to apprehend the ringleader.—*St Thomas Standard.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The steam ship Acadia arrived at Boston at 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 4th inst. Owing to dense fogs off Halifax her passage has been uncommonly long. We glean the following from the Baltimore American:

The Cotton Market has not been very animated. The trade, nevertheless, continues to purchase to a fair extent, so that prices can hardly be said to have been effected.

The most gratifying accounts have been received relative to the state of the wheat crops in almost all agricultural sections of Great Britain. From the British North American colonies, there has been received a large quantity of flour recently. The favorable condition of the home crops will check importations at least for the present.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are also of a cheerful nature, business wears a healthy aspect, there are numerous orders for goods, and workmen find plenty of employment.

The Parliamentary proceedings for the last forth ght have been unimportant.

Attempt to Assassinate the King of Prussia.—The 26th July, at the moment when the King of Prussia was about to set out on a journey, an assassin, Tcheck, burgomaster at a little village some leagues from Berlin, fired a pistol. The ball glanced off the King's breast, without doing him any mischief. The King continued his journey. The assassin is arrested.

An attempt had also been made to assassinate the King of Greece.

Allegheny County T. A. Association.

☞The annual meeting of the Allegheny county Total Abstinence Association will be held in Temperance Hall, Pittsburgh, on Friday, 13th September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. I. J. ASHBRIDGE,

aug 21 Sec'y to the Executive committee.

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR AUGUST, 1844.

CHARLES KNAP, JR. · · · JAMES MAY · · · · W. H. DENNY

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING Wednesday evening, August 21.

Gazette and Advertiser Office.

Remarks—Business continues dull and inactive—No movement of any importance demands our notice, and in consequence we have shortened our review. By next week we shall have our Price Current ready and resume our usual full and minute reports of all the markets—Produce, Grocery, Cash, and Money, &c.

☞The Rivers have fallen to 2 feet 6 inches, but light boats are plenty. See Freights.

Ashes—Sale of six tons of first sorts of Pots and Scorchings at 3¼@3½ ₱ lb. 4 mos. This is the ruling rate. We quote Pearls 4¼c. Saleratus 5@5½c.

Ale—We quote the rate to which it declined last week: XX $6 ₱ barrel, common $5, exclusive of casks.

Brooms—We quote merchantable Brooms from wagon at $1.12½@1.50.

Beeswax—Receipts very light and demand very active at 27c per lb.

Blooms—We have not heard of any operations this week, and quote as last port [$50@55.

Cheese—The market continues very dull for Western Reserve. The stock is heavy and sales light. We quote at 2½@4c, as in quality.

Candles—We quote city manufactured Star at 20c ₱ lb. Cincinnati do. 23c. City dipped 8c.

Cotton Yarns are still quite unsettled and we quote 16@16½c for Nos. 5 to 10 remarking some hold at 17c, 5 ₱ cent off. Other Nos. at a proportionate reduction.

Flour—The small decline at which the market closed last week has been fully recovered and we now quote good superfine brands at $3.50@3.50 and extra $3.62½@3.68 at the wharf and from wagon. The receipts continue very light.

Feathers—We quote ordinary Kentucky and Ohio 23@24c and prime 27@28c ₱ lb.

Fruit—*Green*—Apples have become very plenty and prices have declined. We now quote them in good order at $1@1.25 per bbl. as in quality and rather dull.

Dried—Peaches are dull at $1 from store. Inquiry little or none. Apples none in market of any consequence. M. R. Raisins firm at $2.45@2.50 mostly held at the latter figure.

Fish—The movement has been of a quiet character. We quote No 1 Mackerel in half-barrels (no whole in the market) at $7.25; No 2 in barrels $11@11.25; No 3 $7.75@8. No 1 Salmon $17 ₱ barrel. No 1 Herring $4.25@4.50. No 1 Shad trimmed $8.25.

Freights are scarce. The river has now reached 2 feet 6 inches but notwithstanding the low stage, no delay or difficulty would be experienced in shipping twice the amount of mds. offered. The shipping business on the Ohio in low water has undergone a very considerable and permanent change for the better. Formerly at a low stage of water, boats were scarce and freights high—this year the exact contrary is the case, for freights are and will probably continue low through the season, and boats are plenty. Within the two years past a large number of light steamers have been built and they are now so numerous the competition is quite as great as among the large packets during high water. No difficulty or delay we apprehend will be experienced this season in shipping all that may offer. We quote from actual shipments the following current rates or merchandise:—

To Cincinnati	25 cents per 100 lbs.
Louisville	37½ " "
St. Louis	50 " "

Canal Freights are equally as low at any period of the season:

Flour, per bbl	70 @ 75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Tallow, Butter, Lard Oil, Cheese, &c., ₱ 100 lbs.	— @ 45
Wool, Hemp, Feathers, &c	— @ 75

Grain—The receipts of Wheat amount to nothing—We quote 65@66c. Rye 37½. Barley 40@50. Oats plenty and dull: we quote 12½@14c, generally the former in bulk.

Groceries—The market continues heavy and dull.

Sugar has been wavering and unsteady for several weeks, and a disposition is manifested to cut under former quotations. In fact sales to the city have been made at ½c ₱ lb. under former quotations; say very Prime at 7c 6 mo. which is a shade under 6¾c. With these remarks we continue former quotations: they show our figures to be rather nominal. Ordinary 6¼c; good Fair 6¾; Prime 7; strictly Prime 7¼c by hhd. In bbls a shade higher.

Molasses—sales of 50 bbls by first hands at 31c, short time. We quote 31@32c ₱ gallon.

Coffee—the market remains quiet; sales steady. We quote Ordinary Rio 6¼@7c; Good Fair 7¼@7¾; Prime 7¾; Choice 8c ₱ lb. St Domingo 6¼@6½c. Laguayra 7¼@7¾c. Old Gov. Java 12½c.

Hay—Loose Timothy plenty at $6 ₱ ton of 2000 lbs. delivered and dull.

Lumber in the yard—Common Pine $8.50, Clear 15 ₱ M feet. Shingles $1.75 ₱ M.

Iron and Nails—The market remains very quiet. Several of the Mills are out of blast. A decided movement will be made when they get into operation again and accumulate some stock. We quote common bar

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 19, 1844

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

Of what use are the innumerable fibres in a bale of Hemp before they are spun into a cable? to what service shall we apply a mountain of links' before they are interlocked and welded into a chain? who can sew a garment with the attenuated silk, unravelled from a cocoon before it is, with many others, twisted into a thread? and yet cables, chains and threads are all strong and well adapted to the purpose for which they are intended. However trifling therefore a fibre of Hemp, the oral peice of Iron, and the thread from a cocoon, may appear, we can appreciate their importance when organised and united. Nothing can be clearer than that organization, no matter of what, in proportion as it is perfected imparts strength and efficiency. The inference we draw we wish to impress upon every member of the great party now laboring for the success of Principles, which we hold, if carried faithfully into practice, will produce lasting prosperity in the whole Union. It is of the utmost importance to success that a thorough and perfect organization be effected. It matters nothing how numerous we are, the chances are against us if we have an organized opposition. And the Union must be one of *action* as well as *sentiment*. To do this Clubs are organized, and it is their peculiar object to maintain the close intercourse which should subsist between the members within the precinct which comprehends its boundaries. Now what remains to be done is, to organize a Club wherever one does not exist, embracing a neighborhood admitting of frequent meetings: and, above all, to know the sentiments of every man in it, so that when the time of trial comes united action will be rewith overwhelming power on our opponents. It can be effected: all that is needed is to combine the fibres, to unite the links, to twist the attenuated threads and we at once possess the wished for strength. We urge this upon every friend of Whig principles; we call upon them to begin at once, and where a beginning is made, to spare no effort to perfect the whole—"In Union there is strength." "In the multitude of counsellers there is safety." "The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance." Let these mottoes be engraved on every mind.

SACRIFICES ARE REQUIRED.

We remember once upon a time to have heard a sound principle laid down upon a very unpleasant occasion. A small congregation had solicited a clergyman to preach for them, promising a stipulated sum for the service. He accepted the offer and did his duty faithfully, but the salary was not paid; and on a certain Sabbath he announced his intention to cease Ministering to them. "for," said he, "I hold a people do not value the Gospe who will not pay for it." Under the circumstances there was nothing improper in this: the clergyman was well to do in the world and so was his congregation. The principle enunciated, we consider philosophical and sound, and applicable to every relation in life. It is a fair criterion by which to judge a man whether he is willing in behalf of his principles to contribute to their support and propagation, or even if necessary to make sacrifices. Let a sincere man adopt what views he may, he will by every means in his power push them forward. His time, labor, money, all he has will be given so far as prudence, if he is a sensible man, will allow. And it is fair to conclude that if his zeal evaporates in endless talk! talk! talk! his sincerity and love for his professed principles is of a very equivocal kind.—Whigs! apply this to yourselves. You have announced your principles and good ones they are, but are you willing to do all in your power for their success? talk and labor and contribute the "sinews of commerce" toward their triumph! The present is the time to test your sincerity and devotion to the cause—of what? *your principles!* For it is expected that you will attend the meetings of the Club to which you belong—that you will exert your influence by setting before your neighbor the benefits which will flow from the practical operation of your principles, and, as far as needful and prudent, contribute to all expenses necessarily incurred in the campaign. If you value the cause you are willing to pay for its support in all these ways.

A REFORMATION.

A number of merchants in Allegheny city, it is known, have agreed to close their stores at 8 o'clock every evening. We like this movement exceedingly. No class of persons are more closely tied down to a monotonous routine of business than clerks, and to no class, we presume, would a like regulation in this city be more acceptable. Just think of it: kept in a confined storeroom from morning till 9 and 10 o'clock, and in many instances later at night, is a business harrassing in the extreme—almost as bad as editing a daily paper! and that is the standard of drudgery. It is a most unrighteous custom which has been obtained of doing business at all in the evening. If the whole trading community could be brought to dispense with it and close all shops, stores and warehouses at an early hour, it would undoubtedly produce a happy change for the better. Instead of wasting hours of time and gas, waiting for customers, an impulse would be given to reading, literary societies would prosper, a vast deal of vice would be prevented and the habits of individuals improved, their intelligence increased, and the community, as a whole, would reap the benefit. But all the pleasure of literary and social recreation to a very large proportion of the populace is totally denied by the present arrangement. Every consideration of the kind is sacrificed to the "almighty dollar." The imagination of the reader can fill out the picture of a whole city laying aside all business and devoting themselves to reasonable and proper pleasures every evening. Verily there is room for reformation in this world.

Into the Post!

The Carlisle Statesman, after copying an article from the Nashville Union, a parallel between Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay, sums up the whole matter in the following language:

"The difference between the two candidates for the Presidency amounts to just this: Polk is opposed to the Tariff of 1842—Clay is in favor of it. Polk is in favor of a Horizontal Revenue Tariff—Clay is in favor of a Protective Tariff. Mr. Polk considers the Tariff of 1842 a protective tariff, in many respects "highly oppressive"—Mr. Clay considers it a fair tariff, "highly beneficial to the country." Mr. Polk is pledged in favor of the repeal of the Tariff of 1842—Mr. Clay is pledged to sustain it. The Globe, which was declared in the Democratic National Convention to be the organ of the party, denounces the Tariff of 1842—declares its duties to be 100 per cent above revenue duties and calls for its repeal. The Statesman takes the same ground; it has fearlessly advocated the avowed principles of James K. Polk, of the Globe, and of the National Convention: and yet there are *fools* and *knaves in the party* who support Polk and denounce the Statesman. What admirable consistency!"

Isn't it agreeable for the editors of the Post to be denounced as fools and knaves by a brother Loco editor! The fact is, the editor of the Statesman is an honest man and tells some unpalatable truths, not only about *individuals* but about the party generally. We wish every one to bear in mind hereafter when they hear a Loco orator or editor eulogising Polk as a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay, (heaven save the mark!) that they are in the opinion of an honest Loco editor fools and knaves!

☞ The Wheeling Whigs have changed the time of holding their Mass Meeting till Sept, 12th.—Sorry for it, otherwise we might have sent a stiff delegation down with a few of our 700 transparencies. Our Mass Convention will be on the 10th.

☞ The editor of the Wheeling Times challenges one Thompson formerly, we understand, Postmaster in that city, to deny he was the emissary at Steubenville, who procured the insult offered to the citizens and ladies of Wheeling, or that it was done through his agency.

If he has been guilty of that most infamous piece of business, we hope Wharton will give him such a notoriety every female in Wheeling will hoot, and every male will kick him out of society.

The town house at Manchester, N. H. erected at a cost of $23,000, was destroyed by fire on Monday last. It was insured for $12,000. The records for the current year were saved, but previous records were destroyed. Various individuals who occupied portions of the buildings for stores and offices, suffered more or less loss.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.

Perhaps there is no one subject before the citizens of Pennsylvania at this time, of more vital importance to the honor and well being of the State, than that upon which they will be called to give their sober judgment this fall, through the ballot box, namely, whether in their opinion it is best for the present reputation and future prosperity of the Commonwealth to sell the principal of the public property—the Main Line of the Pa., Canal. We say *present* reputation, for the retaining possession of this property in hope of realizing an income at a distant period is not to be placed in the balance against the honor and credit of the State, and, as a necessary sequent, if a sacrifice is required to maintain or rather retrieve them, we are bound to make it. All this is admitted without hesitation, but when the question is fairly put, shall that sacrifice be the Main Line? there are but few who do not stop to reflect upon it. This proves that while the duty of redeeming the plighted faith of the Commonwealth, is what might well be defined an axiom, the people do not really understand the subject upon which they will be forced to decide. Notwithstanding its great and pressing importance and the influence a decision one way or the other, will have upon the credit of the State, it has been overlooked and forgotten, while questions not to be compared with it in moment or value their effects being considered, are canvassed with zeal and worn threadbare by probing investigation. Under these circumstances it cannot be expected that the People will consent to part with what has cost them so lavish an expenditure of treasure, nor is there a thinking man who would wish them to do it. Our own views are favorable to the disposal of the Public property for the purpose of redeeming our violated faith and burnishing our tarnished honor anew. But though we wish for such a decision by our citizens, we feel pretty confident they will render a judgment against it unless the subject is more clearly comprehended: It is one in which every member of the community is deeply interested—one which should be discussed thoroughly and set led on a basis totally distinct from the mere party questions of the day. It is moreover a fruitful theme for argument, the whole commerce and resources of the State must be considered and weighed; the Iron, Coal and agricultural interests, particularly the two former, are identified with it, and, finally, the prosperity of the two commercial centres of the State, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia involved.

It is to no purpose a cry is raised that the State is dishonored, and appeals are made to the pride and honesty of the citizens. The first is known and felt, and the latter roused, but still they will not, they cannot, and we say they should not move till they can do so understandingly. They do not want declamation nor passionate appeals: they need light, and common sense forbids rash action. Like a man groping on the edge of a precipice, conscious of the danger of a false step, every sense and faculty is strained with intense action, and he gazes with anxiety though all is pitchy darkness; he listens as though the void near him could be detected by the ear, and he feels with exciting precision every inch of ground as he advances, trusting to his carefulness to escape a frightful death. So the people are acting, if they can be said to act at all. Galled with the vehement reproaches of foreign creditors, stung with the taunts of the solvent States, and irritated by realizing the difficulties in which the State is entan led, they are tormented by a starving desire to avoid the danger which appears to be near, yet hidden from them, and like the bewildered man, they can neither see nor hear it, but are trusting to the sense of feeing to effect an escape. *He* might be so exhausted by his fruitless efforts as to lie down and wait the dawning of light, and this is precisely the condition of the citizens of Pennsylvania—Give them light, show them how they are to escape, and they need no prompting to obey the impulse. If the proper course is to *sell*, it must be made apparent to them; if it is most prudent to retain the property, they must act from a clear perception of its propriety. We do not presume to be able to impart all the facts bearing on the "selling" side of the question, but there are some of the most prominent which deserve consideration.

1st. *The present and prospective condition of the public works.*—Thus far this season no disaster of any importance has occurred to interrupt the transportation of freight either way. The navigation has been good, and as far as practical facilities exist they have been enjoyed.

But though the line is in the present good condition, it cannot escape observation that the period is not distant when a considerable portion of it will need renewal and this must be defrayed from the impoverished Treasury of the state. What well grounded reason have we to believe or even hope that the Revenue will increase sufficiently to liquidate the cost of these repairs. Even now while the canal is in order, it is no small item which is annually required to keep them in navigable condition. This then must be weighed.

2nd. *Their profit to the State.*—Upon this point there is no small diversity of opinion. It is confidently asserted by some who have informed themselves of the receipts and disbursements on account of the public works, that they are an actual expense to the state, and that they do not pay their own way. It is at least a disputed point and one which is not understood. If the Western Division were any criterion of the whole line, the question of profit would be more easily settled. Notwithstanding the favorable condition of the works, after making allowance for the unfavorable contingencies which operated to some extent against business, (such as the delay of the Commissioners to publish the scale of tolls, &c.,) the aggregate trade on this Division exhibits a falling off compared with 1843. The excess of Tolls till Aug. 1st, is the meagre sum of $3,179, and what we lay particular stress upon is the fact that more than this excess accrued from the increase of Tolls, so that the trade has actually been less than in 1843. Now we could offer stringent reasons why the revenue should exhibit a considerable increase, but here in the face of a revival of trade is a loss! It is needless to point to the competition of other routes: were *that* much more powerful than it is there are abundant reasons why trade should still increase largely on this work.

3d. *Their prospective profit.*—In the consideration of this question the rival routes from the West to the seaboard force themselves on our notice, and to us the competition they threaten looms up with a really formidable aspect. Our principle competitor at present is New York. On the works of that State, particularly on the Erie Canal, the revenue from Tolls exhibits a very large increase. The Tolls in '44 to August 1st, reach $1,137,177 being in excess of $271,232 over '43 to the same time. Strenuous efforts have been made to complete the line of Railroads to Lake Erie, which, though unsuccessful, will, we believe, eventually be done. The successful operation of the Erie Canal will undoubtedly lead to the completion of the enlargement, and then it is asserted the expense of Transportation will be cheapened *twenty-five per cent.*, and the capacity of the Canal increased *two-thirds!* Further: boats carrying one hundred and five tons can easily pass from Buffalo to New York city! What limit can be placed to the trade of such a Canal and such a Railroad.

It will not be forgotten too, that the Erie Extension is now in the hands of a private company and on the fulfillment of certain conditions, the whole line from Beaver to Erie will be in private hands—Now with the transportation cheapened 25 per cent. on the Erie Canal and this line from Beaver to Erie diverting freight, who does not see the danger of ruin to our Main Line. This matter was argued most forcibly by the late board of Canal Commissioners. It is true the State can get the Erie extension under her control again; but in her poverty even this effort for self-preservation might prove abortive. We need say nothing now of the Ohio Canal.

A most formidable antagonist threatens us in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We may *hope* that it will not be extended to a point on the Ohio below us, but if it is at all within the means of the capital and credit which will be brought to bear in its favor, it will be done. Even now the Engineer of the Company, Mr. Latrobe, is busily engaged in examining the routes to Parkersburg. Suppose it completed to that town: all through the winter great quantities of produce which are usually held back for the opening of our works, would be sent forward. Nearly all the Tobacco received here for transhipment, goes to Baltimore, but it would be wholly diverted from us. So of other items. Last fall and winter New Orleans was a favorite route for shipment to the east, and took off large quantities which would otherwise have come this way. It will ever be so in an open winter. Burr blocks, tin and queensware, are occasionally received here in that way from Europe. In the spring a good deal of produce goes to Baltimore *via* Brownsville, and this trade will increase. Need we enlarge on this point? Cannot every one see the growing competition with which we must contend? Other routes cheapen transportation; on ours, either it cannot be done, or the Commissioners will not allow it.

4th. *Their political perversion.*—It is a fact notoriously known, that the public works have been a political engine in the hands of the State Administration. The corruption produced, has in its effects been seriously detrimental to the interests of the State. Used to reward political partizans, the offices have not been bestowed simply with an eye to engage business men who alone are competent to guard the interests of the State committee to their care. We cannot see that the matter will be much bettered by the people appointing the commissioners themselves. This subject has long been a theme of discussion and is better known than any other connected with the Public works.

We have but touched on these four prominent points. The sale of the public Works is a subject that cannot be exhausted in an article, but we hope more attention will be devoted to it and especially, that it may be discussed thoroughly.

☞ Mr. Hugh McGuffin, of Washington county, was killed on Monday last. He came to his death whilst riding in company with a companion from Claysville. A hog crossing the road immediately in front of their horses, whilst going at rapid speed, the fore feet of the deceased's horse struck the hog, throwing the rider over his head, fracturing his scull, and as is supposed breaking a blood vessel near his heart—causing death in about 3 hours.

☞ An iron canal boat capable of carrying 700 bbls. of flour below decks was lately finished at Rochester.—According to the Advertiser "there was used in frame and siding sheets, 17 tons of iron—the siding being one-quarter of an inch thick. There were 1200 days' work expended on it—the boat costing $4000." There can be no doubt but these boats will soon supersede the wood structures: not only because of their superior durability but for their superior capacity for carrying freight—this boat carrying 17 tons more than a boat of like dimensions constructed of wood.

☞ The Philadelphia Inquirer says a gang of incendiaries in the neighborhood of that city has lately burned six or eight barns. Their object appears to be to create a panic and take advantage of it to rob, or else they do it out of mere wantonness and villainy.

☞ Gen. McDuffie recently addressed a public meeting and was obliged to hold on to the railing of the stand to support himself while speaking. His health is very bad.

Western and Southern merchants are pouring rapidly into Philadelphia.

☞ An admirable portrait of Judge Wilkins, present Secretary of War, taken from life by Charles Fenderich, has just been published in Philadelphia.

☞ Twenty-one slaves belonging to the late Joseph Physic, of Newbern, N. C., have been emancipated by their master's will, and are now being conveyed to Pennsylvania.

☞ The St. Louis New Era says:—A Mormon has arrived in this city, who reports that Jo Smith has risen from the dead, and has been seen in Carthage and in Nauvoo—mounted on a white horse, and with a drawn sword in his hand. He says that as Joe is thus restored to life every thing will go on prosperously with the Mormons.

☞ Col. Stone of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser will probably die—he is given up.

☞ The N. Y. Express says the travel in the east this year is immense—the like was never known before.

☞ In New York on Wednesday last, two Irishmen fell from the top of an old wall 30 feet high, on to some iron railings below. One of them had an arm torn off and the other his skull injured very much. It was thought they could not survive.

The vote in the city of Newark, New Jersey, on the question of adopting the new constitution was 1,394 for, and 162 against it. No doubt the new constitution has been adopted by a large majority.

☞ Last week, among forty Farmers, working on the roads in Baldwin Township in this co., there was but one Polk man.

☞ It was currently reported in this city yesterday that Mr. Muhlenberg was still living, having been recovered on the eve of interment. The report is unfounded.

☞ A young man named Henry C. Allen recently died on the steamboat Rolla on her passage from Van Buren, Ark. to Montgomery's Point. He was very drunk on the morning of his death, and it is thought intemperance caused his death. He was buried in Little Rock. $250 were found on his person which with his baggage was left with Scott White & Co. Van Buren. It is supposed he was from Ohio or Maryland.

To the Editor of the Gazette & Advertiser:

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 17th, 1844.

Dear Sir:—Will you do me the justice to publish in your paper of Monday my communication addressed to the editors of the Post, and permit the public to judge whether or not I have "backed out."

If I correctly apprehend you, it is not your desire to place me, or the party to which I have the honor to belong, in a false position before this community. I may be wrong, but deeply impressed as I am with the rectitude of my political principles, I have never hesitated to avow them, with decency and propriety, when called on by my Democratic friends, or by my adversaries. Your obedient servant,

WILSON McCANDLESS.

From the Post.

THE MANCHESTER DEBATE.

In the programme for the discussion at Manchester, published yesterday in the Gazette, I perceive that Mr. Forward has declined, and Mr. Hampton has been appointed in his stead. This debate has not been provoked by my colleagues or myself, but when "challenged" by our adversaries, like the great leader of the Whig party, as "men of Honor" we could not, and would not, decline.

Mr. Hampton is a champion worthy of the notice of any man, but as I had been placed, without my knowledge, in juxta-position to Mr Forward; and as I wish to enquire of him, whether as a member of Mr. Tyler's Cabinet, and as the honored *author* of the Tariff act of 1842, he did not feel the malign influence of Mr Clay in opposition to that Bill, I should prefer postponing the discussion until he can be present. WILSON McCANDLESS.

May 16, 1844

NORTH CAROLINA.

The returns of the election for members of the Legislature are complete.

The Legislature stands thus:

	Whig.	*Locofoco.*
Senate,	26	24
Commons,	71	49
	97	73

Showing a Whig majority of 2 in the Senate and 22 in the Commons—24 Whig majority on joint ballot. Last year the Locos had a majority of 26 on joint ballot—10 in the Senate and 16 in the Commons.

The vote for Governor in two counties is yet to be received.—*Balt. Amer.*

☞ Missouri Elections.—The accounts from this hereto fore benighted State continue to be very cheering. The Missouri Reporter, of Saturday, gives the result in forty-three counties. The Senate consists of thirty three and the House of one hundred members. Sixty seven is a majority on joint ballot. Some of the Senators hold over from last year. The complexion of the Legislature, so far as heard from, is, according to the Reporter, as follows: Whig 47—anti-Benton 10—Benton 21—doubtful 10. From this it will be seen that the Whigs have a majority thus far of six, and lack twenty to have a majority on joint ballot.—*Lou. Jour.*

Indiana Elections.—We have but few more returns from Indiana. They are as follows:

Counties.	W.	L. F.
Allen,	1	0
Elkhart,	0	1
Laporte,	2	0
Porter and Lake,	0	1
Martin,	0	1
Steuben and De Kalb,	0	1
	3	4
Previously heard from,	55	36
	58	40

The Senate, so far as heard from, stands;—Whig 26, Locofocos 23: One Senator and two Representatives to hear from.—*Lou. Journal.*

Kentucky.—Owsley is elected by some six or seven thousand majority certain. The Legislature stands three to one in favor of the Whigs.—*Lou. Jour.*

The Kentucky Reporter, says:

Taking the result of the late election, as a whole, into consideration—Judge Owsley's vote—Mr Dixon's majority, and the overwhelming majority of the Whigs in the Legislature, we have abundant reason to congratulate our Whig friends here and abroad upon the result in Kentucky. But well as we have done now, November will tell a tale such as has never been told in our State. We confidently believe that the vote of Kentucky will be cast for Clay and Frelinghuysen by a majority of 30,000. Mark the prediction.

Steamboat Accidents.—The steamer Mungo Park, bound up the Illinois river, struck a stump in coming out from the landing at Camden, last Friday morning. She was stove in on the starboard quarter, a few feet forward of the rudder. Her cargo, consisting chiefly of dry goods, was considerably damaged. She returned to St. Louis.

The Harry of the West lost her larboard wheel overboard, when a few miles above Cape Girardeau, by breaking her main-shaft and pitman. This is the third shaft she has broken in a very short time.—*Louisville Jour. Aug.* 15

The Crevasse.—We learn from a passenger by the steamer *Music*, that the crevasse at Bonnet Carre was gradually increasing in width yesterday, being about 150 feet. The plantations four miles above and five miles below are entirely under water. Mr. McLaughlin, the wharf builder of the Second Municipality, who visited the scene of disaster, has returned to the city, having entirely abandoned all hopes of stopping the crevasse at the present stage of water. We are happy to learn that the damage done is not as great as at first estimated.—*N. O. Bee, Aug.* 8.

Polkism.—The New York Express thus briefly sums up the objects of Polkism:

1st—To subvert the Tariff of 1842.

2d—To subvert the currency.

3d—To annex Texas, with a certain foreign war.

4th—To break the agreement with Great Britain for the occupation of Oregon, with almost the certainty of war.

The Quebec Gazette wishes the Castle of St. Louis, in that city, to be put in decent repair, as "it might be wanted in case of another war, which the expenditures on the fortifications of Quebec, tells us is considered probable."

We learn that Mr. Polk has been addressed by a committee appointed in one of the interior counties of this State, to know whether he is in favor of the present tariff, or whether he is in favor of its repeal. His reply to this question, if a direct, categorical answer can be drawn from him, will define his position. He dare not say he is in favor of the present tariff, he will not say so.—*U. S. Gaz*

Arkansas Insects.—The last Arkansas Traveler tells a good story of a citizen of the State who, while on board a steamer on the Mississippi, was asked by a gentleman, "whether the raising of stock in Arkansas was attended by much difficulty or expense?"

"Oh, yes, stranger,—they suffer much from *insects*."

"*Insects!* Why, what kind of insects, pray?"

"Why—*bears, catamounts, wolves*, and sich like insects."

The stranger stopped farther inquiry, nor did he deem it necessary to explain to the Arkansas some passages in Goldsmith's Natural History.

REVOLT OF THE HAREM.

"Gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease," little dream of the overhauling and pulling about to which the traveller may be subjected by the fair sex the black as well as the white beauties of Africa. Mr. Hay gives an odd account of his treatment. He had found his way into a Moorish palace, and was prying about to see what he could pick up for his meditated book, unobserved as he thought, when in a moment he found himself in a very extraordinary situation—Gulliver was not more closely examined in Lilliput or Brobdignag. We give his own words:—"I turned to rejoin the master of the house, when a door through the chinks of which all my movements must have been watched, was thrown open, and out rushed the Houris, black, white, half caste, fat, thin, old, and young! It was impossible for me to escape, and had I made a precipitate movement, I should have become liable to the worst of imputations; so I stood stock still, and was quickly arrested by the powerful paws of a jet black dame, and then commenced a general scrutiny of my person. "Look," said one, "I told you the Nazarines had a mouth, and a nose, and ears, just like Mohamedans!" "See," said another, taking up my hand; "one, two, three, four, five; exactly the same number." "But what are these?" screamed a third, who had laid hold of the skirts of my coat; "does he hide his tails here?" "And he laughs, too" they exclaimed. From this, indeed I could no longer refrain, although I was becoming seriously uneasy, least my absence should be discovered by the great man; for I was now in the midst of most forbidden fruit, although it proved far inferior to what my fertile fancy had previously imagined. Indeed a less attractive posse of womankind I never beheld; for almost all these ladies were at a time of life when the fineness of the Moorish features had disappeared; and the only redeeming grace that remained to them, which is common, indeed, to all the white women of West Barbary, was the large gazelle eye. As to the admired *en bon point* of youth, it has been placed by a gross fatness, which covered forms that were once perhaps of perfect symmetry. According to the taste of the moor, a lady is in perfection when her charms are a load for a camel. One, however, of this motely circle deserved all my admiration as a Mauritanian Venus. This was a delicate looking girl; her age, I thought, was sweet fifteen—the prime of womanhood in this precocious country, for their beauty seems to fade with their *teens*. Her complexion was very fair, her eyes dark hazel, to which the black border of 'Kohol" gave a languid expression. She had a coral lipped mouth, round as a ring, as the Moorish ode describes the feature. Her black hair, braided with silver cords, waved in profusion over her shoulders. Her sylph like figure was clothed in a pale green caftan; embroidered on the bosom and skirt in silver thread. This garment reached a little below her knees, and over it she wore an outer robe of light gauze, confined around the waist by a red zone of Fez silk. The sleeves of her caftan were wide and open near the wrist: showing at every turn an arm like alabaster, which was encircled by a plain but massive bracelet of Soodan gold; and uncovered legs were seen from below the caftan clasped with chased silver; her feet were also bare, for in her sally with the rest she had forgotten her slippers; her feet as well as her hands, were dyed with henna of a bright orange color. Over her head she had thrown a light muslin kerchief, but in this sudden tumult her curiosity got the better of her national caution, and she stood before me quite unveiled. During the uproar occasioned by my intrusion, the youthful damsel was the only one silent; but now taking alarm from the noise of the rest, she half hid her pretty features, and cried in an anxious whisper, "Hush! hush! hush! My father will hear; and then, oh! what will become of this young christian?" "What do we care?" said a barrel of a woman, with eyes that rolled like gooseberries in a saucer, and whom I took to be the most favoured dame of this party-colored assemblage, for her dress far surpassed that of all the rest in costliness. "It was the Christian's fault for daring to——" She could not finish her speech, for the gruff voice of their lord was heard. "What is that noise? Where's the other Nazarene?" And then his heavy step came tramping nearer and nearer. Off scampered all the surrounding spirits, black white, and grey. The little damsel was the last to move, and evidently with less apprehension than the rest. Veiling closely all her features except one dear eye, she said to me in a quick whisper, "Don't be afraid, Nazarene. Tell my father it was our fault; he is very good natured, and you are so young.' I had by luck a rosebud at my breast. I answered by giving it to her with a thanking smile."

Purity of Election.—It was in the early part of the reign of George III. according to Lord Mahon, that the sale of boroughs to any wide extent, commenced. One borough went so far as to advertise publicly for a buyer; this was Sudbury, which seems in modern time to have in no degree declined from its ancient reputation. An abominable practice likewise arose of evading the penalties of bribery by a simulated sale of trifling articles at exhorbitant prices. "When I first took up my freedom," says the elector in Foote, "I could get but thirty guineas for a new pair of jack-boots, whilst my neighbor over the way had a fifty pound note for a pair of washleather breeches!"

Singular Custom in North Africa.—When the young corn has sprung up in February, the women of the villages make up the figure of a female, the size of a very large doll, which they dress in the grandest fashion with ornaments, to which all in the village contribute, and they give it a tall peaked headdress. This image they carry in procession round their fields, screaming and singing. The doll is borne by the foremost woman, who must yield it to any one who is quick enough to take the lead of her which is the cause of much racing and squabbling. The men also have a similar custom, which they perform on horseback. They call the image Mata.

Nine Governors of Pennsylvania, Gov. Porter included, have within seventy-two years, granted 4862 pardons to penitentiary convicts.

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of Candor, (formerly known as Racoon meeting house,) under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to meet with a share of the patronage of the public. Candor being a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to board the remainder of families during the summer months, will be comfortably entertained. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh.

aug 12—wtf CHANCEY WEEKS.

NOTICE.—Whereas, by an act of Assembly, dated April 18th 1844, James Kelly, Daniel Negley, Francis Wilson jr., Robert Donaldson and George McCombs were appointed Commissioners to lay out a Turnpike Road, commencing at East Liberty and terminating at the juncture of the Frankstown and Leechburg Roads. In pursuance of the above, the said Commissioners will meet at the house of John Butler, in East Liberty, on Monday, the 2d day of September next, for the purpose of receiving subscription for the stock of said Company.

One of the Commissioners.

East Liberty, Aug. 1st, 1844—d1t&w1m

Six Cents Reward.

THE above six cents (but no charges) will be paid for Washington Forle, an indented apprentice who absconded from the subscriber on the 25th inst. All persons are hereby warned against trusting or harboring him on my account. ROBERT M'ELHANEY,

ju 30-Tw3t* of Ross township.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Will of John Keating, late of Pitt township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons therefore who know themselves to be indebted to the said John Keating, deceased, will make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against him will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN GRAHAM,
ROBERT MOOR, } Executors.
JOS. R. KEATING,

Pittsburgh, July 30-Tw6t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The undersigned will sell the farm whereon he now resides, situate on the Allegheny River, ten miles from Pittsburgh, known by the name of Poolville place, containing about **90 Acres,** 50 acres cleared and in good order; 50 acres of which is River Bottom of the best kind. There is on the farm a goood brick house well finished, a good barn, stabling, etc.

There is a good young Orchard of almost every variety of Fruit Trees of the best kind, most of them in a good state of bearing. Comment is unnecessary, as the place will bear to be examined, and those wishing to purchase will consequently see it.

The place will be sold at a fair price, and an undoubted title made; and if not sold before the first of September it will be rented for such terms as may be agreed on.

jy2—w2mP MATTHEW MAGARY.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3¼ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

DR. M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC

PROMPTLY expelled Worms to an almost incredible number! To substantiate the above facts, many hundred of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame; and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives, annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lanes American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON,

Owner of Water Forge, and other Works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave one dose to a child five years old, from which it expelled two hundred and thirty three large worms: and to a girl ten years old from which it expelled seventy nine: two to a boy seven years old, which expelled one hundred and twenty one; and still there remains nearly one half of the vial.

ABIGAL HOUSTON.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave two doses to a boy nine years old, which expelled two hundred and fifty one very large worms: to a boy seven years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and ninety nine; to one five years old I gave two which expelled one hundred and fifty: and to a babe twenty months old I gave one, which brought away fifty seven, making in all six hundred and fifty seven worms; and still there remained one dose. JOSEPH GRAY Esq.

Mouth of Booth's Creek, Monongalia county, Va.

For sale by JONATHAN KIDD, Wholesale agent, corner Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh; and also by

J. Sargant, H. P. Schwartz and John Mitchell, Druggists, Allegheny. aug. 3-wtf

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that Letters of Administration with the will annexed, have been granted to me on the estate of WILLIAM ANDERSON, late of Lawrenceville, deceased. All persons having claims or demands against said estate will present the same without delay to me at Lawrenceville, or to T. MELLON, Esq., my Attorney, Pittsburgh. MARGARET ANDERSON,

ju 16—w6T Administratrix

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-ache.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for the rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with laxity: the head is troubled with pain accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he mistrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

OLIVER MORGAN.

This is to certify that a niece of mine was very ill with a Liver Complaint. She obtained one box of M'Lane's Liver Pills, which she took, and received much benefit from the same. She is now taking the second box, and is nearly recovered, and I believe it was the Pills that relieved her, as she took no other medicine. I would therefore cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under that disease. JOSEPH BOYD.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted for six years with a Liver Complaint, and have applied to different physicians, and all to little or no effect, until I made use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. In taking two boxes of them, I am nearly restored to perfect health. S. DAVIS.

Mr. Jonathan Kidd:—Sir, I call to inform you of the virtues of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, in the case of my wife, who was induced to try one box, by the use of which she felt so much relief that she procured a second. Since she has taken the second box, her health has improved so much that she is now better than she has been for several years. My neighbors have become acquainted with this fact, so that as soon as I can get money I will buy them by the dozen to supply those in my immediate neighborhood. R. COCHRAN.

For sale by JONATHAN KIDD, Wholesale agent, corner of Fourth and Wood sts, Pittsburgh, and also by John Sargant, H. P. Schwartz, and J. Mitchell, Druggists, Allegheny. aug 5-wtf

SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE

A DEAD SHOT.—All the Vermifuge manufacturers of the country are challenged to produce stronger testimony than the following:—

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Dear Sir, One teaspoonful of your Vermifuge was given to a child of Mr. Bradbury, about 20 months old, and the single dose expelled the enormous quantity of 234 worms, in about four hours from the time of taking the dose. BENJ. LYTLE.

Union township, Washington co., Pa.

Carmichaelstown, Green county, Pa.

Mr. R. E. Sellers, Sir,—A daughter of mine being unwell, and having many reasons to believe that she was troubled with worms, I gave her a few doses of your Vermifuge according to the directions, and she passed 60 worms of a large size. I have no hesitation in saying that your Vermifuge is better than any other with which I am acquainted. Yours &c. JAMES BARNS.

New-Cumberland, Dec. 6, 1843.

Mr. R. E. Sellers, Sir,—This is to certify that I bought of Ponsall and Grafton, one bottle of your Vermifuge and gave it to three of my children from twenty months to five years old, and it took from them sixty to one hundred and fifty worms of the largest size, and gave them immediate relief. I therefore recommend your Vermifuge in preference to all others with which I am acquainted.

LEVI COLVER.

☞ Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS. (Successor to Shinn & Sellers.) No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. BAKER, Wheeling, Va.; P. HUGUS, Canton; O. J. W. BARR, Greensburgh, Pa.; C. C. WICK, Wayne; J. & H. DUNCAN, Poland, O., and J. MITCHELL, Allegheny city, Pa. ju 16

RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for any quantity of rags delivered at the corner of Penn and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

may 9—w9m* HENRY McCULLOUGH.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A FLOURING MILL WITH A CARDING MACHINE AND SAW MILL.

SITUATED on Turtle Creek, with **280 acres** of land, within 12 miles of the city, being one mile from the Monongahela river, ½ of a mile from the Philadelphia turnpike, having steam and water power sufficient to drive 5 pair of Burrs, Sawing and Carding, possessing